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PERONIST MEETING WITH GALTIERI NOT OFFICIAL

PY151545 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 13 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] Justicialist Party Vice President Deolindo Felipe Bittel has said that there are now better conditions for holding talks with the government. He said: "It is not a problem of the dialogue becoming more fluid but that our counterparts listen and take into account what they are told. It must not be a dialogue among the deaf."

Bittel made these remarks when discussing the meeting held by President Galtieri with a group of politicians and union leaders who belong to the movement for the justicialist doctrinaire reaffirmation led by Raul Matera.

He noted that the presence of leaders of that group at the office of the army commander in chief was not officially approved by the Peronist sector. He said: "It was a personal decision. I do not believe either Matera or those who went with him may claim to represent the Peronist movement. While no one will deny that they are Peronists, they did not officially represent Peronism in those talks."

After stating that if proposals made by civilians went unheeded by the government then dialogue will become meaningless, Bittel said that all sectors are demanding a change in the economic policy.

He then discussed the visit of former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and rumors that Peronism might become "a branch" of social democracy. He said: "That is a totally mistaken view."

He added: "Peronism is a national party. It has neither connections nor does it follow the line of any international power organization. Peronism does not adhere to social democracy. Although on the domestic front Peronism maintains good relations with all political organizations, it is not at all subordinate to any international organization."

About the report that Mrs Maria Estela Martinez de Peron might request authorization to run as a candidate, Bittel said: "I do not know about Mrs Peron's ideas. It must not be forgotten that since her trip to Spain and even during her unjust imprisonment she has not made any political remarks. In Spain she said that politics should be done here." He added that he understood that justicialist sectors were not considering the idea of putting forward the candidacy of the former president. He said: "To propose something of that nature one must first have her consent. This is a sign of respect for her rank and of consideration of her. One cannot use her name without her express consent."

Commenting on the mobilization ordered by the Multiparty Group and the General Labor Confederation, Bittel said that everything is going to work out fine.

FURTHER ON CNT-20 'MOBILIZATION' DECISION

PY162036 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0406 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Mar (NA) -- The Intersectorial National Workers Committee, CNT-20, decided today to mobilize all its organizations throughout the country to "establish positions and future actions." The board of the organization, which represents the most important Argentine unions, justified this decision on the need "to answer at the proper time and in the proper manner" those resolutions that the military government has adopted concerning demands made by the CNT-20 in a statement that was submitted yesterday to Labor Minister Julio Porcile.

In a statement issued tonight, it was noted that this decision will be upheld "until the decision-making sector complies with the economic, social, and political demands" made by the labor group.

The top-ranking intersectorial leaders studied for 6 hours the "first public statement" issued by the plenum of CNT-20 secretary generals held yesterday which was attended by 500 leaders. The statement which was issued at the end of the meeting notes "the heavy civic and union responsibility of the labor representatives, since they represent the people's repudiation of the political, economic and social policy presently in force."

In its resolution the CNT-20 expresses its decision "to ratify the actions approved by the plenum of secretary generals." Furthermore it decided "to call a plenary meeting of unions, branches, and delegations of organizations in the interior that make up the CNT-20."

In point No 3 the CNT-20 decided "to instruct all the organizations to (?answer) [words indistinct] that is ordered in resolution 66/82, pertaining to Decree No 1,717, which permitted the Labor Ministry to modify the collective agreements in answer to a proposal made by the signing parties.

Moreover, it decided "to mobilize all fellow workers through the structure of each organization so as to answer at the proper time and in the proper manner those decisions that the armed forces government has adopted concerning the demands made by the CNT-20" and "call meetings of all branches to discuss future activities and positions."

GOVERNMENT MAY REPORT ON MISSING PERSONS

PY131855 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Mar (TELAM) -- Col Bernardo Jose Menendez, the under secretary of institutional affairs of the Interior Ministry, today at noon reported from government house that the interior minister is willing to analyze each missing person case exclusively with the relatives of the missing person who ask for it. This announcement had been made by the interior minister in Mendoza Province.

In this way, Colonel Menendez referred the issue to the statement made by Maj Gen Alfredo Oscar Saint Jean last Sunday in Mendoza at a press conference granted to foreign journalists. The journalists asked the minister about the steps the government was planning to take concerning this issue.

On that occasion, the minister revealed the official intention to give a final solution to the problem of the missing people, adding that the government may decide -- at some time -- to disclose the cases which have been cleared up.

GOVERNMENT LACKS REALISM ON DISAPPEARANCES

PY101728 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 10 Mar 82 p 8

[Editorial: "To the Victors the Spoils?"]

[Text] As the latest statements by the interior minister, General Alfredo Saint Jean, suggest, the regime is slowly and reluctantly bracing itself to come to grips with the "problem of the disappeared." This is undeniably positive. By pretending to themselves that the issue would simply go away if they refused to recognize it, the military merely ensured that it would grow in size until now it is starting to occupy the center of the political stage. Wishful thinking is a poor counsellor and the lack of realism displayed by the military chiefs first in causing this problem and then trying to overlook it is quite extraordinary. So too are their arguments against making public a list of sorts, something General Saint Jean still think is quite impracticable. It is, of course, feasible that some of the names on the lists produced by the human rights organizations should not be there because the people mentioned either went underground or if they belonged to some extremist sect, were murdered by their comrades. But it is hard to believe that there can be that many of them. The intelligence services are not usually considered so incompetent that thousands of people could escape their attentions by assuming false identities. Many "disappearances," moreover, occurred after the "dirty war" had been raging for a long time and the terrorist gangs were in no position to mete our their own kind of "justice" without being noticed.

Even more disturbing than the regime's lack of realism, however, are some of the assumptions its leaders are making. What, for example, is one to make of the affirmation that because the "winners" allegedly cannot be judged by anyone but God or history or some other intangible entity the military should not hand over to the courts individuals suspected of being responsible for the "excesses" the regime itself had admitted took place? Such declarations reflect the idea that the "winners," that is to say the people enjoying their turn in power, are not subject to the law of the land and that to pretend otherwise is an act of folly.

This arrogant contempt for mere human justice is, of course, deplorable. But unfortunately it is not confined to the current military leaders. General Saint Jean was entirely right when he criticized Peronist deputies and senators for failing to insist on a full investigation followed by the appropriate legal action of the barbaric massacre at Ezeiza in 1973. But he was entirely wrong if he thought that abdication of responsibility somehow exonerated the government he represents for its failure to let the courts handle all the questions arising from the "dirty war." All it demonstrated was that the military are not the only people who refuse to submit to the law when it does not suit their interests and it is depressing indeed that anyone could find some consolation in this.

For many years now the people ruling the country seem to have taken it for granted that they were above legality and that, being the "winners," they were privileged to turn a blind eye to certain crimes. This crude and self-indulgent moral relativism is the basic cause of many of the country's numerous political and social problems and as long as it persists there will be nothing to prevent new Ezeiza massacres and new "dirty wars" in the future, with each outburst of tolerated savagery being justified by reference to the one that preceded it and being used in its turn to justify the one that follows. Unless this vicious circle is broken Argentina's future will be black indeed, but it will not be broken until a government has the moral stature to accept that it too must subject itself to the law of the land and demonstrates this not with rhetoric but with actions.

YPF NO LONGER SOLE CONTROLLER OF NATIONAL OIL

PY120253 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1105 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Mar (NA) -- The state-owned enterprise Government Oil Deposits (YPF) has ceased being the "sole executor of national oil policy." YPF now has the same prerogatives as the other private enterprises engaged in extracting hydrocarbons following the amendment of the YPF bylaws.

The decision, which is enforced by Decree No 462 signed yesterday by President Leopoldo Galtieri, was adopted at the request of the Ministry of Public Works and Services. The decision is intended to open the oil market, increase the participation of private firms in the extraction of crude oil and to pave the way for the privatization of the to-date state-owned oil enterprises.

The amendment of Article 5 of the YPF bylaws expressly deletes the provision applied to date of YPF being the "sole executor of the national oil policy."

From now on, YPF's tasks will be "to prospect for, explore and exploit hydrocarbon fields and to refine, transport and market oil products."

The decree's clauses state that the amendment of the bylaws is designed to apply the guidelines of the "policy concerned with the business activity of the state-owned enterprise and with the austerity and administrative expeditiousness which must mark YPF's activity."

Pursuant to the new statutary prerogatives, YPF will be entitled to promote the formation of official enterprises and to create, enter into partnerships with or participate in state-owned or private enterprises and corporations. The decree states that this amendment will favor the enterprise which will be on the same level as private companies and will therefore manage to attain the indispensable competitive level on a market which "calls for a special dynamics." Upon modifying the way in which the board of directors will be named, the decree eleminates the participation of armed forces officers in YPF management.

MINISTER SAYS NO YACYRETA DEADLINE IMPOSED

PY142105 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 13 Mar 82 p 9

[Excerpt] The Argentine Government last night denied statements by the Paraguayan director of the binational Yacyreta hydroelectric project that the World Bank has told Argentina it must decide by March 23 to which firm it will award the dam civil works contract. "The Argentine Government is in no hurry to resolve the issue," replied Economy Minister Roberto Alemann during a press conference last night.

The minister confirmed unofficial reports that the World Bank proposed that Argentina negotiate the civil works contract -- which was widely thought to have been awarded to the Italian firm Impregilio -- with the French company Dumez. The World Bank suggested that should an agreement not be reached with Dumez, the government ought to call for a new tender, according to Alemann. "The government is studying different alternatives for the project," explained the minister adding that he didn't know if one of them is to form a single consortium between Dumez and Impregilio.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR SAYS TRADE WILL CONTINUE

PY092136 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1330 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Mar del Plata, 27 Feb (TELAM) -- Soviet Ambassador in Argentina Sergei Romanovich Striganov stated here today that the Soviet Union will continue its trade with Argentina and that this trade is beneficial for the two countries.

Speaking about the relations between Argentina and the Soviet Union, Ambassador Striganov said that the USSR is the main buyer of Argentine grain. "I believe that this relationship will continue, we have a 5-year agreement and it must be fulfilled."

Regarding the supply of technical material for the Salto Grande Dam, the USSR diplomat stressed that everything is developing very well: "We have already installed 11 turbines which are operating, 3 more will have to be installed this year and the job there will be over."

Striganov concluded by saying that relations between the two nations will be improved even further. "Our countries are predisposed toward cooperation, toward maintaining peace and working in agreement in various fields."

BRIEFS

NEW EARTH SATELLITE STATION -- Comodoro Rivadavia, the Rio Mayo earth satellite station will be inaugurated on (?10) March. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 10 Mar 82 PY]

NEW SHIP -- The latest acquisition of the State Shipping Fleet ELMA is the Glaciar Viedma, a reefer, one of three 10,000 tonners built in Argentina by Alianza SA Shipyards. The Glaciar Viedma is single-screw, with a diesel engine, speed 20 kt, ABS unrestricted classification for frozen goods and/or containers, also licensed to operate in iceborne seas, type C. Operations are all-automatic and the ship can run up to 16 hours a day without crew intervention. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 5 Mar 82 p 11 PY]

LABOR MINISTRY TERMS ALL STRIKES ILLEGAL

PY170234 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] The Labor and Labor Development Ministry has termed illegal all strikes that are being held, and which have been held, throughout the country. Javier Aliaga Monje, labor director general, has explained that the rank and file committees did not comply with the requirements provided for in Article 105 of the general labor law before calling the strikes. This is why, he said, all the strikes that have been held and which are being held are illegal.

SILES ZUAZO'S MNRI PARTY REPORTEDLY DIVIDED

PY170050 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 21 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] La Paz, 20 Feb (SAPORITI) -- Former Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo (1956-1960) is confronting one of his worst moments in his party, the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI) which is also a member of the Democratic and Popular Union (UDP).

The information was learned from MNRI sources who revealed that a profound division has caused the dismissal of Siles Zuazo's old and outstanding aides from positions of leadership.

The crisis reportedly started a year ago when ideological and tactical disagreements emerged over what political direction to follow. The sources explained that "a significant faction" of Siles' party began to challenge the MNRI alliance with the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) and the Communist Party of Bolivia (PCB), parties which showed their willingness to reach "understandings" with the U.S. State Department in exchange for taking power in Bolivia.

Important MNRI leaders reportedly opposed the policy of continuing the alliance with the MIR and the PCB (Moscow line) as opposed to Siles Zuazo's idea of maintaining the alliance.

The crisis peaked when Siles Zuazo decided to dismiss Luis Pelaez Rioja, second-ranking man of the party and loyal aide of the veteran leader, when he opposed Siles' position.

But the MNRI leader continues sweeping aside his closest aides, also dismissing Federico Alvarez Plata, third-ranking strong man of the party, and finally also firing Manuel Cardenas, secretary of the party and a key figure of this political organization.

The sources told this agency that they "were all swept away" because they opposed Siles' position willing to make deals with "heathens and Christians, rightists and leftists of all kinds with the aim of taking over power." But the straw that broke the camel's back in Siles Zuazo's party took place when the new circle surrounding Siles published a "violently radical antimilitary" bulletin which was openly distributed in local political circles.

The bulletin confirms that leaders Felix Rospigliossi and Mario Velarde are the second and third men in Siles' party and that the information about the removal of the party leadership is true.

According to the sources "profound ideological and doctrinary problems are now separating Siles and his new aides from the rank and file who are in Bolivia and who have been ignorant of Siles' decisions."

All of this political upheaval took place a few days after the veteran leader called on all the former presidents to ask the armed forces to return to their constitutional mission and call elections.

PDS ELECTORAL WORRIES; FIRM ELECTION DATE VIEWED

PY161403 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Mar 82 p 2

[By Tarcisio Holanda]

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- The president of the nation and his closest aides are continually being briefed on the ups and downs of the PDS [Social Democratic Party] succession process in the states. The worst difficulties seem to have been met in Minas Gerais, in Ceara and, to a lesser extent, in Sergipe and Espirito Santo. The president has already decided that he will not interfere with the choice of candedates for governors, in the hope that the current governors will show more concern in choosing candidates capable of winning the elections rather than just pulling them out of a hat.

Figueiredo has arrived at the conclusion that his intervention in the succession process would only expose him to inevitable attrition and could even jeopardize further the already shaky unity of his party. Thus he will not interfere but will put all the blame for any possible failures on the current governors who will have to deal with him for almost 2 years after the upcoming elections, since the president of the nation will turn the presidential sash over to his successor only in 1985, at the end of the 6th year of his term in office.

The PDS holds a majority in both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, that is, more than half of the members of each belong to this party. The closest aides of the president are well aware of the fact that the party will not be able to retain this privileged position in the Electoral College which will appoint the future president of the nation. If the PDS manages to keep 180 deputies it will be a veritable feat. It is only natural to expect that the government will retain an absolute majority in the Senate since the government-appointed senators will help to ensure this.

To have 180 deputies at a time when one is facing a constellation of political and ideological trends within the same party is a risk for the government. Who is to guarantee that the revitalized PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] could not attain an absolute majority within the Chamber of Deputies? The government is currently studying with a great deal of interest the constitutional amendment proposed by Deputy Edison Lobao to the effect that no party will be able to vote for the candidate of another party in the Electoral College.

The government and its allies have great hopes in the results of the party affiliation deadline extension until 2 August, according to the provisions of a draft law which is now receiving the final touches and will be submitted to Congress tomorrow. It is probable that the morning before PDS leaders, Jose Sarney presiding, will hold a meeting with Ministers Leitao de Abreu and Ibrahim Abi-Ackel to review the final text of the draft.

PDS parliamentarians have submitted innumerable suggestions. Parana Deputy Jorge Arbage, deputy leader of the PDS bloc in the Chamber of Deputies, alone has suggested 18 changes to the Electoral Law. He even had the courage to propose the extension of all congressional terms in office, an obsession shared by many. The president has refused to even consider this suggestion and has termed it antidemocratic.

As Delfim Neto has said, Figueiredo has made a firm decision to hold elections on 15 November this year and he does not want to even talk about this kind of suggestion or those like that of Dinarte Mariz who proposed indirect elections for governors and one third of the Senate, which will have to be renewed now. The president is well aware of the commitment which he has undertaken in the eyes of the nation and the world and he is unwilling to change the course set.

His fellow party men will have to go out in the field and exchange blows with their adversaries, which are not only the opposition parties but mainly the economic recession marked by unemployment, a soaring cost of living and a stubborn upward inflation which is corroding the purchasing power of the salaried sectors of the population.

PORTUGAL'S GONCALVES ON SOUTH ATLANTIC SECURITY

PY161918 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Mar 82 p 7

[Text] Yesterday Portuguese Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira said that the security of the south Atlantic maritime routes is of interest to a[illegible] the Western European countries, to the United States and Canada but also explained that it will "not be through the NATO diplomatic or military tools that some agreement will be reached, if it is reached, on the defense of the Atlantic because this is a decision which should be made by the countries of the region of which Brazil is the most important one."

The Portuguese foreign minister, who ended his visit to Brasilia yesterday, explained that there is "no dramatic issue" in the Brazilian-Portuguese bilateral relations by stating "my presence here is a merely normal diplomatic procedure which should be repeated every year." During a press conference Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira stated that, when requested to do so, Portugal has cooperated in seeking a peaceful solution to the crisis in southern Africa but asserted that "Portugal has no direct responsibility in Namibia's future nor any desire to substitute the efforts being made by the contact group (the United States, the FRG, France, Canada and Great Britain)."

The Portuguese minister explained that his country is one of the few countries which maintains close relations with all the countries involved in Namibia's independence process, including South Africa "although it is against the apartheid policy enforced by the Pretoria government. Therefore, we can informally give our opinion on how we view the situation among countries without diplomatic relations. Many times this Portuguese diplomatic behavior is interpreted as an attempt to become a mediator or intermediary, but this is an exaggeration."

He pointed out that "there is no written law which attributes us a specific responsibility regarding Angola or any clause within international law which grants Portugal a greater responsibility than that desired by the Angolan leaders. To act differently would mean disregarding the sovereignty and independence of Angola, returning to a colonialist policy, which is not our case."

Since the journalists' question concentrated on the Angolan issue, the Portuguese minister interrupted the press conference to state that he had not come to Brazil to answer questions about Angola or Namibia's independence.

At the end of his visit a communique was issued to the press which only mentioned the subjects discussed by the two ministers without revealing any details on the subjects. When he was asked whether he was responsible for such a "hollow" communique, the Portuguese foreign minister, referring to Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, stated that it was a shared responsibility. Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira announced that Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes should visit Brazil in a few months time, but that he could not confirm whether it would be before or after the November elections.

Today the foreign minister will visit Sao Paulo where he will be met by Governor Paulo Maluff.

Portuguese Industry and Energy Minister Baiao Horta will also make an official visit to Brazil in May to discuss, with Brazilian authorities, Portuguese participation in the economic cooperation agreement signed in Lisbon in November. The visit of the Portuguese minister is a result of the contacts maintained with Planning Minister Delfim Neto with the objective of increasing Portuguese-Brazilian economic relations.

Fulfilling its part of the agreement, Brazil has already placed an order for two chemical laboratory ships at the Viana de Castelo Shipyard in northern Portugal, and will send ships to the Setenave Naval Shipyard, in the southern bank of the Tagus River, to be enlarged. These contracts, which have already been signed, amount to $90 million. According to the contract Portugal will purchase Brazilian products for a total of $40 million -- Brazil is specially interested in selling its "Bandeirante" planes to the Portuguese Air Force.

Brazilian-Portuguese trade exchange has lately shown a negative balance for the latter. Up to October 1981 Brazilian exports to Portugal amounted to $92 million and imports of Portuguese products only amounted to $23 million.

VISITING SAUDI PLANNING MINISTER ON COOPERATION

PY122032 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1536 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 12 Mar (TELAM) -- Saudi Arabian Planning Minister Hisham Muhyi ad-Din Nazir stated here today that the Brazilian Government should do more to promote the country abroad in order to attract foreign capital.

Minister Nazir, who will travel to Argentina tomorrow, after touring Brasilia, Belo Horizonte -- capital of Minas Gerais State -- and Rio de Janeiro, stated that Saudi businessmen do not have the slightest idea of the areas in which they could invest in Brazil simply because they have no information about the Brazilian market.

He said that trade between Brazil and Saudi Arabia offers great prospects and revealed that the main result of his official talks in Brasilia was a cooperation accord for the transfer of technology and the establishment of joint ventures [given in English]. He also said that in order to implement this cooperation a delegation of Brazilian businessmen headed by Brazilian Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Neto will visit Saudi Arabia next October.

PARAMILITARY TRAINING IN BAHIA STATE REPORTED

PY161346 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] A group linked to the Tradition, Family and Property Organization [Tradicao Familia e Propriedade -- TFP] is carrying out paramilitary training in the south of Bahia State. This was reported in an article of the daily A GAZETA, the most important daily of Espirito Santo. According to the daily, at least once a week (?well established) merchants of Belo Horizonte State, accompanied by members of the Minas Gerais TFP, go to the 10,000 square meter farm in Nova Iguacu, south of Bahia State.

The daily reports that the training includes physical exercise, attack tactics, target practice, the use of explosives and large caliber arms, some of which are not even used by the armed forces.

OIL PRODUCTION INCREASING; IMPORTS MAY BE CUT

PY161617 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Mar 82 p 13

[Text] Brasilia -- Carlos Geraldo Langoni, president of the Central Bank, stated that the drop in petroleum prices on the international market and the increase in international production could allow the country to save almost $1 billion in petroleum imports.

According to the Central Bank president, the government's import program was based on the import of 830,000 barrels per day at an average price of $34 per barrel. However, the developments in the international market during the first 3 months of the year indicate the possibility of obtaining petroleum at an average price of $31 to $32, due to the reduction of prices by some producer countries and the great sale on the Rotterdam Spot [given in English] market where the price is approximately $28.

Petrobras' record oil production in successive years should also allow the country to cut down on imports, which in 1981 amounted to 830,000 barrels, to around 790,000 barrels. On this basis oil import expenditures, initially calculated at $10,300 million, would drop to less than $9,300 million.

Petrobras' average production during 1981 amounted to 216,000 barrels per day. However, production has gradually increased, having reached 284,000 barrels per day last month. The increase in production, in addition to the improvements made on the cracking system, will certainly cover the consumption increase registered this year and allow a reduction of imports by at least 40,000 barrels per day.

The still existing difficulties in the oil cracking system -- for obtaining petroleum byproducts -- has compelled Petrobras to import more petroleum than necessary in order to cover the country's needs -- diesel and fuel oil. The residue of gasoline and other byproducts which amounted to 91,000 barrels per day were reexported, representing an income of $1,300 million.

Net expenditures on imported petroleum are thus reduced to $8,300 million. According to the government program, the income obtained from reexported petroleum amounts to $1,300 million but the drop in the price on the international market will also affect this amount.

ARMORED CARS TESTED IN PRC SHIPPED HOME

PY170057 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Feb 82 p 7

[Text] The three armored cars manufactured by Engesa [Specialized Engineers, Inc] -- the Cascavel, Urutu and Jararaca -- which were shipped to the PRC for testing are on their way back to Brazil. Despite the absolute silence maintained by the Chinese about the results of the tests performed -- even at temperatures of minus 46 degrees centigrade -- the Brazilian representatives who went to the PRC are sure that the vehicles responded well to all the tests. Thus the chances for exporting those vehicles to the PRC, with which negotiations have been going on for 2 years, have increased.

The Brazilian arms industry is striving to penetrate the PRC market, not only because of what it can represent in terms of foreign earnings, but also to expand sales in Asia. The visit of Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro to the PRC, which is scheduled for late March, could help to accelerate the negotiations, especially if Engesa representatives are included in the ministerial delegation.

When they were in Brazil in August last year visiting the Engesa installations, the Chinese military asked that armored vehicles be sent for testing in the PRC. This request was made after they approved the industrial operations for the manufacture of such vehicles in Sao Paulo. At that time, the Chinese officers hinted at the possible purchase by requesting that Engesa ship for testing only armored vehicles of proven quality, because they did not intend to test them and then not close a deal.

According to information provided by military circles, the Engesa technicians who accompanied the vehicles to the PRC were well-treated by the Chinese authorities, who even took them to regions which are off-limits to foreigners. In all the regions chosen for the tests where there were no lodging facilities, the Chinese took the necessary steps to host the Brazilian technicians.

In the opinion of the Brazilian personnel, the results of the tests were positive. However, the PRC military did not volunteer any opinions, and only said that the data which had been gathered were to be sent to the PRC high command for evaluation. According to Brazilian businessmen who have done business with the Chinese, silence is traditional in the behavior of the Chinese.

Negotiations for the sale of arms to the PRC began in 1979 when the PRC Vice Premier Kang Shien visited Brazil. Disregarding the silence of the Chinese, the Brazilian technicians believe that about 1,000 armored vehicles might be sold to that country, since the PRC's military reequipment plan calls for the acquisition of 3,000 vehicles of various types.

Sources close to the arms industry complain about the lack of support from Brazilian authorities, who rarely include representatives of this sector in delegations going abroad. So they consider important the inclusion of a member of the Engesa board of directors in the delegation to the PRC headed by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro. That lack of support is said to result from the confusion between the political aspects of arms sales and the purely commercial aspects of the sale of, say, a Cascavel, which costs between $350,000 and $500,000.

FIRST NUCLEAR REACTOR GOES INTO OPERATION

PY151045 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Without any problem, Brazil entered the nuclear era yesterday at 2023 when the Angra 1 nuclear reactor started to operate as a result of nuclear fission and of the chain reaction of neutrons with uranium 235 atoms. The operation of the nuclear reactor did not disrupt, however, the peace of the 70,000 people who live in Angra dos Reis, located at approximately 30 km from the plant. The operation occurred 5 years behind schedule. Angra 1 had been baptized 10 years ago as Adm Alvaro Alberto Plant. Preparations for its going into operation started in Stepember last year with the filling of the reactor nucleus with fuel elements. It was the same expert who did that work -- U.S. citizen John Wayne Linnard, of Westinghouse -- who had the mission of putting the first Brazilian nuclear plant into operation.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION GROWS -- Brazil's production of oil and natural gas increased by 23 percent over the first 2 months of this year compared to the same period of last year. Petrobras has reported that approximatley 14,764,000 barrels of oil were produced in January and February. [Text] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Mar 82 PY]

TRADE SURPLUS -- The Brazilian trade balance had a $31-million surplus in February this year. That month Brazil exported $1,470 million and imported $1,439 million worth of merchandise. According to Carlos Viacava, secretary general of the Finance Ministry, this surplus, though small, is very significant if compared to the $165-million deficit registered in February last year. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Mar 82 PY]

FEBRUARY INFLATION -- Sao Paulo -- On the economic front, the Fundacao Getulio Vargas announced this week that the official inflation rate for the month of February reached 6.8 percent, as opposed to 6.3 percent in January. In spite of this month's higher inflation rate, the accumulated 12-month figure dropped from 94.6 percent to 91.8 percent. [Excerpt] [Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 7 Mar 82 p 5 PY]

OAS' ORFILA ARRIVES, SUPPORTS L.A. SUMMIT

PY151546 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Excerpt] OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila will have a busy schedule in our country. Orfila, who arrived in Chile last night, was welcomed at the airport by Chilean Foreign Under Secretary Col Ernesto Videla and by Protocol Director Hernan Sanchez. In a brief statement to the press, Orfila said the OAS maintains excellent relations with Chile and that he had come to ask the government how the OAS could be more useful to our country. He added that he supports the proposal made by Uruguayan President Gregorio Alvarez to the effect of calling for a meeting of presidents of OAS countries to discuss primarily issues concerning subversion and political and economic issues.

GOVERNMENT BARS NOBEL PRIZE WINNER FROM COUNTRY

PY161226 Paris AFP in Spanish 2136 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Santiago, 15 Mar (AFP) -- Chilean officials today prevented Adolfo Perez Esquivel, an Argentine citizen and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, from entering the country, Catholic Church sources have reported here. Perez Esquivel, a member of the Argentine Church's Justice and Peace Service (SERPAJ), had come to Santiago today invited by Chilean Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez, but civilian officials held him at Merino Benitez Airport and put him on a plane bound for Buenos Aires, the sources said.

ISRAELI INDUSTRY MINISTER LEADS BUSINESS DELEGATION

Press Conference

PY121516 Paris AFP in Spanish 0337 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 11 Mar (AFP) -- The Israeli Commerce and Industry Minister Gid'on Pat said here today that the business delegation which is accompanying him has observed some caution in the Chilean private business sector toward entering into new business deals.

The minister, who arrived in Santiago on Sunday, said that despite the reticence of the Chilean businessmen, concrete results were achieved with the members of the Israeli trade delegation, mentioning among other things the possibility of buying wood products and fishmeal.

In a press conference, Pat revealed that the inauguration of the first mixed Chilean-Israeli enterprise (for solar collectors) is an example of what can be done in cooperative efforts and joint investment.

He further emphasized that all these achievements, in addition to the contract made with the Chilean Foundation and the banking sector for cooperation in industrial research and development, form a panorama of economic activity which could be very beneficial for both nations.

The signing of the first economic cooperation agreement, he said, is an excellent omen for increasing the trade and economic relations between Israel and Chile.

In his statement, the Israeli minister emphasized the good receptivity of the Chilean official and private sectors, indicating this is fully reciprocated in his country.

He indicated that since Israel has no natural resources, it has been obliged to invest large amounts in research with a view to increasing its exports.

Because of this, export shipments have increased over the past 30 years, from $57 million in 1948 to $11 billion in 1981.

Pat also remarked that the turnover of the Sinai represents a sacrifice of $2 billion for Israel, which is the amount that Israel saved in fuels from the oil wells in that area and which it now must pay to Egypt for crude oil purchases. He added that to this must be added the cost, between $4 billion and $5 billion, for the construction of a military infrastructure along the border which Israel has had up to now in the Sinai.

However, he revealed, this sacrifice is justified because since the negotiations with Egypt began 3 years ago no Israeli soldiers have been wounded or killed along the border with Egypt.

In his talks with the Chilean journalists, Gid'on Pat expressed his hope that the Camp David accord with Egypt will be the first step in securing peace with the Arab countries.

Comments on Economy

PY090220 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2340 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Israeli Industry and Commerce Minister Gid'on Pat said today that Israeli's economic policy is very similar to Chile's since it promotes private enterprise while the government plays a supporting role. The minister noted that this similarity will help to promote cooperation between the two countries. Minister Gid'on Pat paid a protocol visit to the Foreign Ministry.

Cooperation Agreement

PY091236 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Israeli Industry and Commerce Minister Gid'on Pat has stated that there has been excellent groundwork for cooperation between Chile and Israel. Pat will sign an economic cooperation agreement with Chilean Government officials. The main objective, of course, is to increase trade between the two countries.

The Israelis are already purchasing [word indistinct], mutton, goat meat and furs from us. They are also interested in purchasing copper, wood, fishmeal, meat and raw materials. In turn they are selling us telephones, disinfectants, insecticides and agricultural machinery. Current trade levels are rather low, however, at a total of approximately $5 million annually. Pat stated, however, that the two countries have similar backgrounds: Their economic systems are similar; both understand the danger of communist predominance; the two countries seek to improve the living standards of the poor; and they understand the importance of man's freedom.

According to the Israeli minister, all this provides excellent groundwork for cooperation. We are trying to develop trade between the two nations and establish joint enterprises with the most advanced technology, he added. For this reason, he also stressed the importance of the agreement to be signed within the next few hours.

According to Pat, it is expected that as of next year the Chilean-Israeli joint commission will meet at least once a year to assess the development of these contacts. The Israeli minister yesterday met with the ministers of finance, economy and foreign affairs. He also attended a luncheon at the Central Bank, at which were also the president and vice president of the Central Bank and the secretary of the National Energy Commission.

Pat will also participate in the dedication of (Miro Solar Chile, Ltd.), an enterprise dedicated to assembling solar collectors, and Israel is precisely one of the most developed countries in this industry.

Agreement Signed

PY100101 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Chile and Israel have signed an economic cooperation agreement which seeks to increase trade exchange between the two countries. A joint commission between the two countries was created for this purpose and it will meet once a year to analyze the state of trade exchange.

This agreement was signed by Economy Minister Brig Gen Rolando Ramons for Chile and Industry and Commerce Minister Gid'on Pat for Israel.

The Israeli minister voiced his satisfaction over the agreement by stating that it should result in mutual benefits for the two countries. He also pointed out that the agreement is the result of Israel's confidence in Chile and its economy.

Departure 12 March

PY130109 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Israeli Industry and Commerce Minister Gid'on Pat left the country today, thus ending his official visit aimed at increasing trade between the two nations. During his stay Minister Gid'on Pat signed an accord for economic and commercial cooperation between Chile and Israel. He also launched the first joint Chilean-Israeli enterprise which will manufacture solar collectors for heating water.

According to the minister, the contacts between the Israeli delegation and Chilean private businessmen have opened possibilities for purchasing Chilean wood and fishmeal.

BRIEFS

STABILITY OF PESO -- Santiago, Chile, 24 Feb (AFP) -- The Central Bank reported here today that the IMF has incorporated the Chilean peso into the group of the so-called hard currencies for operations in several markets. The bank added that the IMF decision -- which implies the recognition of the stability of the peso -- is based on the solid position which Chile has maintained during the past few years in its international reserves and in its balance of payments. By 18 February, Chilean reserves totaled $3,583 million while its balance of payments had a surplus of $80 million last year. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2152 GMT 24 Feb 82 PY]

PETROLEUM IMPORTS -- According to a Central Bank report, Chile imported 5,377 barrels [as published] of petroleum less in 1981 than in 1980 which involves a savings of $173,385,000 for the country. This drop in petroleum imports is due to the increase by 24.2 percent in domestic oil production by the National Petroleum Enterprise with the operation of new wells in Costa Afuera and Magallanes, which in 1981 reached 2.4 million cubic meters. Imports of crude oil in 1981 cost Chile $641,341,000. [Santiago Chile LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 27 Feb 82 p 14 PY]

POLICEMAN INJURED, 3 MISSING IN LEFTIST-LED STRIKE

PA161745 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] A strike by residents of Chone, Manabi Province, has led to vandalism and violence with a toll of dead and wounded. Four policemen were kidnapped. The people of Chone decided to stage the strike to demand basic community projects. However, the government has charged that agitators from the pro-Chinese Communist MPD [Popular Democratic Movement] instigated the acts of violence in that city. Government Minister Galo Garcia said:

[Begin Galo Garcia recording] The national government is asked to try to reduce the state budget as a way to overcome the country's negative economic, financial and fiscal situation. Meanwhile, another sector, through violent means, demands that the government increase expenditures and make investments that many times are beyond the economic, financial and fiscal capability of Ecuador. That is why I have called you [presumably speaking to newsmen], to clearly and categorically state that the national government cannot work on the basis of strikes nor begin negotiations with those who adopt attitudes outside the law. [end recording]

Government Deputy Minister (Vladimir Serrano) also commented on the violent incidents: [begin recording] Policemen have been wounded -- one of them is in very serious condition -- in the violent incidents in Chone today. There is another very grave problem. Three [as heard] policemen are missing. Their whereabouts is completely unknown. Their lives are in danger in view of the violent situation in Chone. The national government once again issues a call for prudence. The people of Chone have to think about these events and allow the problems which they consider urgent to be solved through normal peaceful channels used in the country. [end recording]

Ernesto Alban, national secretary of public information, has commented on political interference in these incidents: [begin recording in progress]... a way that was absolutely not used during the dictatorial eras and has nevertheless emerged during the democratic regime. The government is extremely concerned that there is a lack of understanding regarding the country's general economic situation and specifically about the situation of the treasury, the situation of the government and the state. The demands being made by the people are related to economic contributions and the financing of projects that are not included in the budget. If these demands were accepted, they would only worsen the fiscal situation.

It is also thought that many of these strikes and situations are being manipulated by extremist political sectors, particularly the MPD, which was involved in the organization of the regional strikes and also in the organization of the strike in Chone Canton. Violent actions are carried out during these demonstration, which degenerate into truly conflictive situations in the regions and cities involved in these movements. In accordance with its obligation, the government is naturally ready to adopt all the measures necessary to guarantee the rights of all the people of the country, including those of that region who [words indistinct] due to those activities. [end recording]

More on Disturbances

PA161800 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Report by (Cesar Davalo) from Manabi Province -- recorded]

[Text] It was learned this afternoon [15 March] that the strike by the organizations and people of Chone Canton claimed its first victim today. At 1500, university student (Douglas Solorzano) was shot to death by the police during a demonstration rejecting the presence of the police, who are acting against the strike by the canton, which is demanding the national government's attention for its many needs.

[Begin recording of unidentified speaker] At this moment the strike has claimed its first victim. He is a very close relative. A policeman killed my relative [words indistinct]. I denounce this to the country and also tell the country about the repressive attitude of the police in Chone. The people here are hard-working and progressive. The government is completely apathetic about the problems here.

[Question] What are the details of this incident?

[Answer] This incident was the result of repression by the police. You see how the police are repressing the people of Chone with bullets. [end recording]

Unofficial reports also indicate that two policemen were seriously wounded. There are also reports that civilians were wounded and that they were immediately taken to the Chone hospital. The people of Chone are united in the face of this situation. Meanwhile, other cantons in Manabi Province have continued to send messages of support for the strike in Chone. [name indistinct], vice president of the city council and acting mayor of Manta, this afternoon sent a telegram of support to the people of Chone. The telegram was addressed to (Italo Colamarco), president of the municipality.

The young man who was killed was a student at the Manabi Technical University. His funeral will be tomorrow. It is feared that there will be new outbreaks of violence. The acting mayor of Manta condemned the death of the student and issued a call for dialogue and asked for an end to confrontations and bloodshed. He also reiterated the Manta people's support for the Chone strike and called for unity of all the people of Manabi to defend Chone. Meanwhile, the roads continue to be closed, so traffic between Manabi and Pichincha is disrupted.

CEPE ANNOUNCES NEW OIL SOURCES IN EASTERN JUNGLE

PA131700 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2138 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Quito, 12 Mar (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Ecuadorean Government has announced the discovery of "30 areas with hydrocarbon potential" in jungle areas directly under its jurisdiction in eastern Ecuador. "Drilling has produced positive results in eight areas and negative results in five areas and we have discovered over 250 million barrels in reserves among those sources already proven and others that might have oil," the official report said.

The announcement was made by the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE) when President Oswaldo Hurtado visited the area where the company operates.

Speaking to reporters today just before he returned to Quito, President Hurtado announced that 25,000 barrels a day will be added to current oil production beginning in the second half of 1982.

"Ecuador does not have the flood of oil some spoke about initially and our country's economy demands a production increase as soon as possible without sacrificing reserves" Hurtado emphasized. Hurtado expressed concern in his dialogue with the press over the fall of international oil prices. He announced that during his official visit to Venezuela this month, he "will discuss with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins some actions that might be jointly undertaken by Ecuador and Venezuela within the framework of OPEC to curb this fall in oil prices."

Ecuador has announced it will attend the emergency OPEC meeting scheduled for 19 March in Vienna and said that it will vote in favor of maintaining the current price of $34 per barrel, the price quotation the Ecuadorean Government has used in its 1982 budget revenues calculation.

The official information disclosed today stressed that CEPE will directly undertake seismic prospecting at an approximate cost of $92 million in 1982.

TAIWANESE MINISTER ON MILITARY COOPERATION

PY161848 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 5 Mar 82 p 9

[Excerpt] Surrounded by his aides and interpreters, Taiwanese Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung yesterday met with journalists who had gathered in the Blue Hall of the Guarani Hotel. In the first place Chu Fu-sung pointed out that he had been bearer of a special greetings message from the Taiwanese president to President Stroessner. He also announced that a second visit by President General Stroessner to Taiwan, at a date to be established opportunely, is being analyzed. The Taiwanese foreign minister also stated that for some time now Paraguay and his country have implemented agreements for military and national defense cooperation and that his visit to our country will undoubtedly strengthen the military aid. At another point of the press conference Minister Chu Fu-sung stated that once he returns to his country he will make every possible effort to encourage the Taiwanese electronic industries to come and establish themselves in Paraguay where "peace and order, which are necessary factors for the development of any country, prevail."

INVESTIGATIONS CHIEF DETAILS PCP CELL DISCOVERY

PY161217 Asuncion Television Cerro Cora in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Recorded interview with Chief of Paraguayan Investigations Police Pastor Coronel in Asuncion on 15 March -- recorded]

[Text] We are with the chief of this department, Mr Pastor M. Coronel, and we ask him to outline for us the contents of this informative or propaganda material.

[Coronel] Well, these documents, which you can see, are of all sorts. Here we have propaganda material, accounts, reports sent by the members of the organization, instructions sent by the leaders to the members of the organization, etc. We have here with us a copy of all these documents and even the original. These are the documents I talked to you about today at the beginning and which were found in the party's General Secretariat. Here we have the most important documents with the names, better said the pseudonyms, of all of them for, again, the leaders always address the members of the group by their pseudonyms and not by their real names.

[Question] Are you sure, Mr Pastor Coronel, that you have with all the documents?

[Answer] We believe that the most important ones are here, for we have discovered the organization's General Secretariat. This is the complete set of documents found at the General Secretariat which they did not have time to remove or burn, it seems, for they are highly compromising. These documents mention contacts with some members of the press, lawyers, etc. All this is currently being investigated.

[Question] Could you please repeat for us the place where these documents came from, for we have been told that some of them even come from the PRC.

[Answer] Some documents have been brought by Oscar Creydt or by some other means to Oscar Creydt from Communist China. From Communist China the party is furnished with not only the documents and reading material but also with the funds necessary to run this organization. This must be very expensive, as you can imagine, because all these people here are paid a salary and they have their own premises, which they bought, as well as the basement which they built. This is why these same funds...and I believe that Oscar Creydt is saving a good amount of these funds for his organization in Argentina, because he has an organization set up there which covers Buenos Aires and Montevideo. So the aid he is receiving must be very great, something like $300,000. The aid he is receiving, it seems, is for the organization of the 5th congress, which they were to hold here in our country.

[Question] Well, we thank Mr Pastor M. Coronel for having offered himself to report on this police operation carried out in our country. By the way Mr Pastor Coronel, where do these arrested persons mainly come from?

[Answer] Well, there are people who have been working here in the capital itself, others in the interior of the country in the Caazapa, Tebicuarymi and Caaguazu areas, and well, from different parts of the country, where they had formed cells.... These are the guerrilla groups. The people in the interior of the country call them the G Group, that is, the guerrilla group.

[Question] But are they ordinary people or public servants?

[Answer] No, no, they are working people, farmers. Some of them did not have, to our surprise, their land tilled, which could denote that they are people, let us say, dedicated to farming. This suggests that they make their living from other things and not from what they are growing there in their farms, or whatever.

[Question] Lastly, with the permission of my respected colleagues, are they people with a sound education, educated?

[Answer] Some of them are, especially the ones living in the capital. The other ones are scarcely educated people. Here lies the differences; the Chinese group wants people who will be able to fight and not intellectuals. [end recording]

LETTER LINKS PRC TO CLANDESTINE COMMUNISTS

PY162114 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 16 Mar 82 p 29

[Text] [Investigations police chief] Pastor Coronel has given details on how the communist documents and propaganda were distributed in our country.

The newspaper arrived in the postal boxes. All the other documents were camouflaged in soap powder boxes and talcum powder containers.

The chief of the investigations police department said: "We found many talcum powder and soap powder containers all over and asked ourselves what their uses were. We opened them and found propaganda material. Just imagine, they could have even contained grenades."

[Paraguayan communist leader Oscar] Creydt is living in Buenos Aires but makes frequent trips to Uruguay and Communist China.

Pastor Coronel read part of the letter sent by this leader to the ones arrested here.

The letter says: "I have just returned from the trip I had to make to collect half of the debt of the 'magnate' (refering to China); the other objective was to legalize myself (get false identification) in order to get the document I will need soon to promote the business (organization). These objectives have been fulfilled; the debtor in good will even agreed to pay for my round trip although 'Lito' (an alleged daughter of Creydt) does not yet have all the receipts. The expenses are about $300,000."

Those arrested here knew nothing about a congress which was to be held in our country during Easter.

The congress was supposed to be held last November but was postponed until December, but was not held at that time either.

Some lawyers who were consulted about the legal status of the arrested persons said that they would have to be sent to the penitentiary and processed in accordance with law No 209.

BELAUNDE WARNS COUNTRIES INVOLVED IN TERRORISM

PY151821 Paris AFP in Spanish 1514 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 15 Mar (AFP) -- Peru will break diplomatic relations with any country in less than 24 hours upon having confirmed its involvement in the wave of subversive acts which have been taking place in the country, President Fernando Belaunde stated here yesterday.

In reply to a journalist who asked him about reports of Cuba's possible intervention -- a country with which Peru has maintained normal relations at the level of charge d'affaires since 1980 -- the president made it clear that he was not bringing charges against any country in particular but against all in general. [as received]

Belaunde said: It should be made quite clear that Peru does not intervene in the domestic affairs of other countries, we do not even say whether or not we like the government of other countries. Thus, we will in no way tolerate any proven illegal intervention in our domestic policy.

He also said that the intervention of the armed forces to foil subversion is envisaged. He added that the armed forces are in fact intervening in coping with the problem through their commanders since three military ministers serve on the cabinet.

SERIES OF TERRORIST BOMB ATTACKS IN LIMA REPORTED

PY161845 Paris AFP in Spanish 0110 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Lima, 11 Mar (AFP) -- Unidentified terrorists were very busy this afternoon perpetrating bomb attacks throughout Lima and the police were right behind them deactivating bombs to avoid any damage. A gelignite cartridge wrapped in some papers was found outside the LA PRENSA newspaper building. Once the police had been notified, a special unit deactivated the cartridge and detonated the fuse.

Another two bombs, which were found in the Petroperu [Peruvian State Petroleum Company] building, were also detonated by police.

Moreover, three dynamite cartridges located at the Attorney General's building were also deactivated by police.

In view of last evening's attacks against the government palace and last week's terrorist attacks in Ayacucho, there were other reports of bombs but they proved to be false.

More on Attacks

PY161526 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] A series of terrorist attacks were perpetrated yesterday in three Lima municipalities. The most serious attack was perpetrated in Miraflores. Other attacks were perpetrated against the Mineroperu [Peruvian State Mining Enterprise] (?archives) building and in (?COFIN).

Moreover, the Justice Ministry was evacuated at 1145 because of a bomb threat call. A bomb, which was deactivated by republican guard agents, was located in a ladies' rest-room located on the 3d floor. Furthermore, the National Defense Council, which is presided over by President Belaude and made up of cabinet members and the armed forces commander, held a meeting yesterday to discuss measures to combat the present terrorist escalation. However, no official statement on the issues discusses was released at the end of this meeting.

NAVY COMMANDER DENIES EL SALVADOR INVOLVEMENT

PY161854 Paris AFP in Spanish 2054 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Montevideo, 3 Mar (AFP) -- Uruguayan Navy Commander Rodolfo Invidio said today he had no knowledge about the alleged installation of U.S. military bases in Uruguay. Furthermore, he denied that Uruguay will take part in a multinational intervention force in El Salvador. Vice Admiral Invidio told the press that he had no knowledge about an alleged secret U.S. proposal to install military bases in Uruguay.

When journalists insinuated that the U.S. military bases would be installed in the eastern region of Uruguay, Invidio answered: "Your sources are better than mine."

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger recently informed the U.S. Congress that the U.S. Government is carrying out secret negotiations in several South and Central American countries to install military bases that may be used in cases of emergency in the region.

Gen John Vessey, the number two man of the U.S. Army, held a meeting last week in Montevideo with his Uruguayan colleague and visited military installations in the interior of the country. Vessey told the press that the objective of his 4-day stay in Uruguay was to strengthen the traditional excellent bilateral ties between the two countries and the points of view that are shared by the two armies.

Moreover, Vessey denied that he had requested specific cooperation from Uruguay in Latin American affairs, specifically, Uruguayan participation in a multinational force in El Salvador.

Asked about possible Uruguayan participation in a multinational force in El Salvador Vice Adm Rodolfo Invidio categorically denied this today by saying: "Absolutely not."

MEAT-FOR-OIL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH IRAN

PY161846 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Montevideo, 15 Mar (TELAM) -- Agriculture and Fisheries Minister Carlos Mattos Moglia today told TELAM that Uruguay signed $50-million agreement to barter beef for oil with Iran. The state secretary added that a strict control has been implemented in order to create a buffer stock and maintain normal domestic supply.

Mattos concluded by saying that Uruguay is corrently importing approxmiately 40,000 barrels of oil per day [as received] without selling anything in exchange. This means that the barter now arranged will greatly alleviate the trade balance deficit, taking into consideration that Uruguay imports all of its oil.

BRIEFS

CHILEAN AMBASSADOR -- Montevideo, 10 Mar (AFP) -- Brig Gen Jorge Court Moock, the new Chilean ambassador to Uruguay, today presented his credentials to President Lt Gen Gregorio Alvarez. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2324 GMT 10 Mar 82 PY]

TRADE BALANCE -- Montevideo, 14 Mar (AFP) -- The deficit on the Uruguayan trade balance dropped by 38 percent in 1981, the Central Bank reported today. According to the bank, the deficit was reduced by $238 million as a result of the total imports reaching $1,598 million and the exports $1,215 million compared to the 1980 figures, Uruguay reduced its imports by nearly $100 million and increased its exports by nearly $150 million in 1981. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1535 GMT 14 Mar 82 PY]

PCV OPPOSES PARTICIPATION IN 'OCEAN VENTURE 82'

PA162031 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] The Communist Party of Venezuela [PCV] has asked for the Venezuelan Congress to intervene to prevent the Venezuelan Armed Forces from participating in the Ocean Venture 82 military maneuvers, that are scheduled to be held in April. They will be centered on Guantanamo Naval Base, Cuban territory occupied by the United States.

PCV Political Bureau member Radames Larrazabal has warned that the maneuvers and military exercises being carried out by the United States and other NATO countries in the Gulf of Mexico since last week are a real threat to the Central American and Caribbean peoples.

MIR DENOUNCES U.S. PLANS TO INVADE NICARAGUA

PA161417 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] The Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, of Venezuela, denounces U.S. invasion plans.

A PRELA dispatch datelined Caracas reported that Deputy Hector Perez Marcano said his party, MIR, had information on plans for an attack against Nicaragua. He noted the plans, which include the participation of Somozist counterrevolutionaries and Argentine and Venezuelan paramilitary detachments, are being promoted and supported by the United States, Honduras, Venezuela and Argentina.

The dispatch added that MIR had also learned that the invasion, financed and supported by these nations, intends to take over a Nicaraguan department and request international recognition and aid and thus justify U.S. intervention.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL WELLS -- According to the latest weekly newsletter put out by the Energy and Mines Ministry, the oil industry has drilled 343 oil wells so far this year. The drilling of 1,229 wells is planned for 1982. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 2 Mar 82 PA]

OIL PRODUCTION DROP -- Caracas, 1 Mar (AFP) -- The Energy and Mines Ministry has reported that Venezuelan oil production continued to drop during the last week of February, averaging 1,630,000 barrels per day. Exports, an average of 1.5 million barrels per day so far in 1982, are at the lowest point since the government nationalized this industry in 1976. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1544 GMT 1 Mar 82 PA]

GASOLINE IMPORTS -- Caracas, 19 Feb (AFP) -- The Energy and Mines Ministry has reported that Venezuela has begun to import 115,000 barrels of gasoline per day from Aruba, Curacao and Trinidad. This figure amounts to 30 percent of the country's domestic consumption. Venezuela was forced to purchase gasoline abroad at international prices (some $38 per barrel) in view of its refineries' difficulties resulting from an over-supply on the international market. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0341 GMT 20 Feb 82 PA]

LOPEZ PORTILLO URGES BUSINESSMEN TO AID COUNTRY

FL161538 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2225 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Cancun, 15 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- President Jose Lopez Portillo has asked his country's businessmen to pledge their efforts to the country, as the workers have done, "by maintaining calm and stability in the nation." At the inauguration today of the 64th meeting of the Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce [CONDANACO], the chief of government said Mexico is not down on its knees and that it is impossible to ask the workers for more sacrifices because they are carrying on their shoulders the current crisis.

He stated that the country will run the risk of a class struggle if there is continued confrontation and distrust. We must take advantage of the Mexican workers' calmness, he said, the ones who build the nation's wealth, but it is the responsibility of the government and businessmen to afford them the opportunity to earn their needs.

Elsewhere in his message he noted that the country is experiencing an economic situation of crisis, and accepted responsibility for the policy during his term of office. For this president, who has faults and has made mistakes, I do not ask recognition but a pledge of resolve to bring out Mexico's democratic awareness, he said. He stressed the country's economic situation and noted that without a commitment to Mexico there will be no progress. Finally, the chief of state stated that "we are facing up to the circumstances inasmuch as we have the responsibility of giving credibility to Mexico, because Mexico is above all others."

Likewise, Secretary of Commerce Jorge de la Vega Dominguez said that even though we find ourselves in difficult circumstances, "we are not living on a dead-end street, much less at the edge of an abyss." He also said that Mexico, feeling the effects of foreign circumstances, is confronting the consequences of underdevelopment, which implies risks, intensifies contradictions and imbalances and demands much greater efforts than is customary. Referring to inflation and devaluation, he indicated that "there is a tendency to fall into a wild race, characteristic of those processes in which everybody loses, including those who think they can save themselves by stepping over everybody else." He stated that the Commerce Secretariat fully assumes responsibility for the present situation, and that the policy of prices or of supply cannot exist as a disorderly expression of opposing pressures.

For his part, CONDANACO President Jorge A. Chapa said in his opening remarks that the businessmen are making every effort to examine and understand the role they have to play in society, rejecting artificial institutions which could disrupt social harmony.

BUSINESSMEN CRITICIZE CENTRAL AMERICA POLICY

PA162011 Paris AFP in Spanish 1237 GMT 16 Mar 82

[By Nelson Keiman]

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Mar (AFP) -- Some Mexican business sectors have begun publicly to express their disagreement with President Jose Lopez Portillo's policy on Central America. One of the main examples of this was the statement by Jose Luis Coindreau, president of the Mexican Employers Confederation, who criticized the current Nicaraguan political process which is supported by the Mexican Government, as shown by the Mexican president's recent visit to that Central American country. Another negative attitude of the private sector regarding Mexico's foreign policy was shown in Coindreau's statement that in Mexican territory there are "Guatemalan guerrilla groups which frighten the investors in Chiapas State" on the border with Guatemala.

The Mexican Foreign Secretariat previously had denied that there are Guatemalan guerrillas in the national territory, as Benedicto Lucas Garcia, chief of staff of the Guatemalan Army, had stated. This attitude began to emerge after the devaluation of the Mexican peso in mid-February, when various sectors accused private enterprise of causing the devaluation as a result of its "greed." This attitude is interpreted by some observers as part of the private sector's strategy to divert the attention of most of the population.

At the same time, it marks a new turn in Mexico's internal politics since the business sectors have generally remained outside big political problems and have not directly criticized the government. This same private enterprise sector has also cast doubts on Mexico's economic policy toward Central America. Its leader has demanded an end to Mexico's economic aid to several countries of the region. Regarding that economic aid, Coindreau stated that "we need that money in Mexico." According to some Mexican politicians, the detractors of the economic aid to Central America forget that trade with that region is favorable to Mexico and that it benefits several industries such as the automobile industry.

Observers interpret these disagreements with President Lopez Portillo's foreign policy as an attempt to reduce the political opening the Mexican president has promoted nationally and that has led to the entrance of a number of political parties in the Congress. This same businessmen's group is the one that has mounted a very heavy campaign for the government to decrease its spending on mixed enterprises and has called for a return of the nationalized sectors to private enterprise. According to diplomatic circles, the attitude of this sector of private enterprise could be the beginning of a bigger confrontation with the government and part of a pressure campaign so that the next administration, which begins in December, will undertake a less active foreign policy than the one carried out by recent presidents.

FMLN-FDR ENVOY TO FRANCE SEES HOPE IN RECENT TALKS

FL162100 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2005 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 16 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- The talks started by the Mexican secretary of foreign relations, Jorge Castaneda, and his U.S. counterpart, Alexander Haig, "have opened the way to dialogue and reason," the Salvadoran opposition representative in France, Roberto Armijo, stated here today. Armijo, who represents the FMLN and FDR [Democratic Revolutionary Front], said he found it "very positive" that the United States had taken President Jose Lopez Portillo's peace proposal under consideration. He added that Lopez Portillo's speech "is within the spirit of the FMLN-FDR stand in the sense that the Salvadoran crisis can be resolved through a political solution." He said French President Francois Mitterrand's recent visit to Washington was "an event conducive to optimism."

FINANCE SECRETARY RESIGNS; REPLACED BY DEPUTY

FL162112 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1806 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- President Jose Lopez Portillo today accepted the resignation of David Ibarra Munoz as secretary of finance. The president thanked Ibarra Munoz for the services he rendered the nation, and appointed Jesus Silva Herzog, the deputy secretary, to the post.

Silva Herzog will be in charge of implementing the government's new economic policy. He immediately took the oath of office in the presence of other secretariat officials.

GOVERNMENT 'OPTIMISTIC' ABOUT REGION PEACE PLAN

PA170022 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1252 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Mar (LATIN-REUTER) -- According to official sources, Mexico will soon advance its peace plan for Central America and the Caribbean one step further through talks [encaramientos] with communist Cuba and leftist Nicaragua.

The sources said that the Mexican Government is cautiously optimistic about the possibility of eventually putting an end to the political ups and downs and tension in the region following the meetings that Foreign Affairs Secretary Jorge Castaneda held last weekend with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

The meeting, the second to take place in a week, ended with the agreement that the peace plan, which is aimed mainly at putting an end to the bloody civil war in El Salvador, will be the basis for future discussions.

Mexico is a close ally of Washington's two adversaries at the moment, Cuba and Nicaragua. Castaneda has noted that in approximately 1 week he will present a report on his talks with Haig to the governments of those two nations.

The peace plan was made public last month by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo in an effort to eliminate the three main points of conflict in the region:

1. The struggle between the leftist guerrillas in El Salvador and the government forces that have the support of the United States.

2. The verbal war between the United States and Nicaragua, which has been accused by Washington of supporting the Salvadoran guerrillas and directing their military operations.

3. The renewed tension between the United States and its enemy of old, Cuba, which, according to Washington, is behind the instability in the entire Central American region in addition to being a Soviet puppet.

Official sources here said that Mexico's cautious optimism arose after it convinced the United States to at least consider the Lopez Portillo plan and the possibility of a dialogue with Havana.

Lopez Portillo has repeatedly stated that improved Cuban-U.S. relations would be very important for the future of the region in turmoil. Last year he helped arrange a secret meeting in Mexico City between Haig and Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. Referring to Cuba, Haig said on Sunday that "There is no reason to believe that bilateral relations will not continue."

Neither Haig nor Castaneda agreed to comment on details of their meetings but the Mexican official said that some sort of "nonaggression" pact should be signed between the United States and Nicaragua.

In addition to accusing Nicaragua of giving aid to the Salvadoran guerrillas, Washington has scored its massive rearming. The Nicaraguans, on the other hand, fear a U.S. invasion.

Castaneda said last weekend that Haig "implicitly agreed" with the idea that before Nicaragua can make promises about its future activities, it must have guarantees regarding its own security.

In addition to reporting imminent discussions between Mexico, Cuba and Nicaragua, official sources have noted that any new promotion of the peace plan will probably have to wait until after the 28 March elections in El Salvador.

Castaneda is opposed to the elections because of the guerrilla boycott and the left's opposition to the elections. Nevertheless, he noted that after the elections "There could be an opening in favor of some sort of action by a country or group of countries" for the purpose of having negotiations in the future.

Castaneda and Haig have agreed to meet shortly after the Salvadoran elections. So far there are no details on the peace plan, although Lopez Portillo trusts he will lead all the parties toward constructive conversations instead of the threats and counterthreats of recent months.

Mexico, presently an economically powerful country thanks to its oil wealth, has lately assumed a leading role in matters of the region, which has been considered for a long time as the U.S. backyard. Mexico has often stated its solidarity with Cuban leader Fidel Castro. Last month Lopez Portillo received the highest Nicaraguan honors for his continuous support for the leftist government leaders of Nicaragua.

A diplomat has noted, though, "that Mexico also has friendly relations with the United States and sees itself as the intermediary that has the best chance to put and end to violence in the region.

The Salvadoran elections, which the United States trusts will provide a way out of the crisis, could represent a dilemma for the Reagan administration if the Christian Democratic elements now cogoverning El Salvador lose to the extreme right, diplomatic and political analysts believe.

Some democratic senators opposed to U.S. assistance to the Salvadoran Government have cautioned that they will struggle to put an end to this assistance if the extreme right wins the election. The guerrillas, who have increased their actions in recent months to frustrate the elections, could very well prevent so many potential voters from going to the polls that the elections would; regardless of who wins, lack validity.

Guerrilla representatives in Mexico City have said that the United States would prefer a victory by the Christian Democrat Party of President Jose Napoleon Duarte, the most moderate of the six parties participating in the elections. They said that "A very liberal government could provoke a military coup against it, and a very conservative government could force the United States to stop its support."

The Mexican Government, publicly supported by France, has advocated the general recognition of the guerrillas as a political force and their access to the negotiations table.

Meanwhile, Mexico continues its diplomatic efforts, sure that elections will not stop the violence that has cost 30,000 lives in approximately 2 years. A cartoon published on Sunday in the daily EL NACIONAL portrayed the point of view of the government. It shows President Lopez Portillo aboard a train called "peace plan" on rails leading to "the only road."

COSTA RICA

POLICE FIND MORE VEHICLES USED FOR ARMS TRAFFIC

PA162151 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Officials of the Judicial Investigation Organization, OIJ, have found three automobiles in a repair shop which were going to be used to transport weapons to El Salvador. The three vehicles have been taken to the installations of the judicial police, bringing to 13 the number of vehicles used for the arms traffic which have been seized. It has also been learned that two other vehicles are in El Salvador. When their drivers learned of the arrest of their leaders in Costa Rica, they decided not to return.

One of those under arrest had tried to rent another house in Tres Rios; therefore, it is believed that there is another shipment of weapons similar to the one found in a house near the Juan Rafael Mora school.

All those under arrest for involvement in the arms traffic to El Salvador as a result of the discovery of weapons in a house in San Jose will remain incommunicado for 10 days. These people have provided very important details for the investigation. It is believed that the arms traffic will not stop even though the main leaders of the organization are under arrest. OIJ detectives have intensified their work and have located several individuals whose movements are currently being followed since the OIJ wants them to remain free for the time being because it wants to get to the bottom of the arms traffic.

An OIJ spokesman said that those under arrest for involvement in the arms traffic to Central America will be turned over to the courts. They have been accused of various crimes, including criminal conspiracy, possession of explosives and prohibited weapons, ideological [word indistinct], falsification of documents and attacks on the country's security. More people will be added to the list of those under arrest at any moment and it is possible that more weapons will be confiscated. Regarding clues on the whereabouts of Kaveh Yazdani, investigators said that there is nothing but that some evidence might emerge from the questioning of those under arrest.

EL SALVADOR

ARMY REPORTS ON ACTIONS IN CABANAS, SAN VICENTE

PA162144 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 15 Mar 82 pp 3, 57

[Text] Army operations in Cabanas and San Vicente Departments have ended with more than 100 terrorists killed. Meanwhile, a new operation to find extremist redoubts was begun yesterday in southern Chalatenango Department. Soldiers combed rural areas in San Vicente and Morazan in a combined operation by infantry, aviation and artillery forces in the following places; San Jacinto la Burrera, El Junquillal, La Haciendita, Amatitan Arriba, Amatitan Abajo, Calderas and El Chililllo.

A clandestine station said yesterday that there had been a massacre of defenseless peasants near Apastepeque Lake. Questioned about this charge, the headquarters of the 5th Infantry Brigade officially said that "it is absolutely false, because it is the custom of the terrorists to speak of massacres each time they are dealt blows by the armed forces."

The military sources indicated that in several places in San Vicente and Cabanas, the guerrillas had many dead, some of whom were black. They added that many camps were dismantled and many terrorists were wounded. It was also reported that yesterday the army began a combing operation through various sectors of Chalatenango Department. The results of the antiterrorist operations being carried out in that area, particularly in Cancasque, are still unknown.

Guerrilla Casualties Reported

PA162140 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 15 Mar 82 pp 2, 38

[Excerpts] It was reported yesterday that the residents of Catumayo canton in San Vicente were forced to bury the bodies of more than 50 guerrillas and the women were forced to feed and tend to the wounded.

Another report on this indicated that among the 50 bodies buried that day there was one who looked like a foreigner. He had a long blond beard, blond hair, blue eyes and was of average height. Our sources said that the guerrillas were talking about the capture of other commanders, apparently also foreigners, and they were saying that perhaps they had already been transferred to the general staff headquarters.

ALTERNATE ROUTE PLANNED ACROSS TOROLA RIVER

PA162150 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 13 Mar 82 p 14

[Excerpt] Military sources have reported that the bridge over the Torola River on the road from San Francisco Gotera to Perquin was attacked with 62-mm and 90-mm mortars before being blown up by the extremists. They explained that the army garrison there was also harassed so that it could not prevent the destruction of the bridge. The military sources said that while the repair or replacement of the destroyed bridge is being studied, army engineering units will be setting up a route a few meters away from the bridge in the dry bed of the Torola River which can be used during the summer season.

JAIME ABDUL GUTIERREZ SPEECH ON FREE ELECTIONS

PA162300 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Speech to the nation by Gen Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, vice president of the revolutionary junta of the Government of El Salvador and commander in chief of the armed forces -- live]

[Text] Salvadoran people, Comrades in arms: As we are nearing the 28 March elections, I want to express some concepts at this moment that I regard for many reasons as decisive for the country's future. I want to reaffirm the ideals expressed on 15 October.

The electoral process in which we are now engaged is one of the goals of the 15 October revolutionary movement. First of all, the movement strove to end electoral fraud and establish proper conditions prior to holding truly free elections. We can now say with satisfaction that we have made all possible efforts to present the proper conditions to fulfill our promise. If for some reason we have not achieved the best conditions, it is not because of the people's apathy. The people have always shown their desire for democracy, and the political parties have given their patriotic cooperation. Neither can we blame this on the armed forces, who have maintained the greatest faith in their constitutional responsibilities and their solemn promise.

This can only be blamed on the dogged and fanatical attitude of extremist organizations, who with blood and fire are trying to prevent citizens from exercising their soverign rights. I fully trust my fellow citizens and I am sure that neither threats, attacks, nor terrorist actions will prevent any Salvadoran from casting his vote and fulfilling his patriotic duty as free men. On the contrary, we have the inalienable historical duty to vote, thus demonstrating our rejection of violence and foreign intervention, and demonstrating our faith in democracy and our desire for peace.

The Constituent Assembly

I believe that it is very important to discuss the effects that the 28 March elections will have on our path to the return to constitutionality.

Citizens will elect a constituent assembly that will be made up by representatives of the different political parties. Therefore, it will be a pluralist organization entrusted with the great responsibility of furthering the democratic process and strengthening the conditions that will lead us to peace.

On behalf of that responsibility, I urge the future deputies and the parties that nominate them to fully assume their patriotic duties to think among themselves about the country's general interests, to set aside sectarianism and revenge and to always be aware of the causes that have led us to this painful situation in which so much of our brothers' blood has been shed. They should also bear in mind the reasons the armed forces had for ousting the previous regime. These reasons were not trivial or circumstantial. They existed because of the profound conviction held by most of the revolution's members that our country needed to rectify its course because our country's hopes for freedom, social justice and progress could no longer be delayed. It was also necessary to renew insufficient and inefficient structures to meet the needs of our country's masses. Therefore, on behalf of the armed forces, I want to reaffirm our faithfulness to promises we made in the 15 October proclamation, our support for the reforms already in progress, our unwavering determination to serve our people and remain united and identified with their aspirations.

There are some people who sometimes forget that men in uniform are waging a fierce struggle against the enemies of freedom and justice. They are not aware that it is a precious experience to the soldier who daily risks his life on the battlefield to know that he has the support of the peasants, the attention and care of humble women and the solidarity and moral support of those who see in the soldier a defender and protector. They are aware that the soldier made it possible for them through agrarian reform to obtain land on which to work and through their protection to work in peace.

This fruitful exchange and the soldier's awareness that the armed conflict arose from an unjust situation have developed a more mature concept within the members of our heroic organization. The armed forces can no longer identify themselves with the past regimes. Therefore, those who believe that the elections will be an easy way to return to former privileges are mistaken. One of the missions of the constituent assembly is the drafting of a new constitution that, besides restoring the de jure regime, should contain the political and legal principles that will serve as a framework for our country's future. It is my utmost wish that this constitution will reaffirm the aspirations of the [15 October] proclamation and will allow our country to change and to progress without great social upheavals and political crises. I hope that the constitution will lead us to true democracy. Times are changing; therefore, the constituent legislators should be men of great vision. They should legislate according to the principle that dynamic societies and the people's aspirations are advancing. [sentence as heard] What we regard today as revolutionary and radical, will be tomorrow an inalienable right through general acceptance.

International Aspects

The heat of the electoral campaign should not make us forget the international meaning of the elections. For better or worse, they are a point of world tension; and in view of the importance of international opinion these days and the interdependence that characterizes relations between nations, the results of the 28 March elections will be a determining factor in defining our situation regarding countries that are friendly to us and express solidarity with our cause.

These elections should also help define our position regarding democratic countries who truly want a peaceful solution for El Salvador and who want to help us, but who are inhibited because of the spurious campaigns by extremist groups or the pressure by the political forces backing these groups. These groups are like pharisees, exploiting the banner of human rights or alleging the representativity of the extreme-left organizations.

The elections should be an effective instrument to consolidate our membership in the community of democratic nations and strengthen our ties with these countries, so as to allow us to demonstrate to the world our great civic spirit, democratic determination and the true feelings of the large majority of Salvadorans. Therefore, I must mention that we are victims of increasing foreign aggression. The presence of foreign elements is increasingly evident in the actions by terrorist groups. This is an unequivocal sign of increasing foreign intervention in our affairs by countries who want to make our country a spearhead for their insatiable quest for domination. Seeing that they have not achieved their goal -- neither through terrorism, nor by the diplomatic maneuvers they have conducted, nor by the pressures of all types that they have unleashed to break our will to freely decide our own affairs -- they are now making a new attempt. They are trying to postpone the date of the elections, under the pretext of trying to obtain better conditions for the elections.

This last maneuver is clear proof of their conviction that their efforts have once again failed. They realize that they have failed because of the resistance by the Salvadoran people, who have clearly gotten the message that voting is the civilian resistance against terrorism. It is regrettable that the terrorist organizations have been so hard-headed in their positions and have failed to heed the many calls made by the revolution for them to lay down their weapons and join the democratic process. Their irrational dogmatism has led them to an absurd position and to contradictions touching on the ridiculous. While they claim to be struggling against a dictatorship, they burn, murder and destroy the property of the poor people in order to prevent the Salvadoran people from freely deciding their own destiny at the polls. Despite this, they dare to label their struggle as a liberation war. How can they believe that the people will ever regard them as their liberators if they try to destroy their sovereign freedoms? How can the people regard them as their saviors, when these groups are the main source of their misfortunes?

If they had heeded the peace offer made to them on 15 September, the people's suffering would have ended, we could have peacefully vied for popular support and would have decided the country's future at the polls. Now the die is cast. The proposal made at the United Nations is merely a desperate attempt by those who have seen the failure of their ill-fated maneuvers. These maneuvers are again doomed to failure because it is up to El Salvador as a sovereign nation to set the date for elections; it is up to its government organizations, and is its prerogative as part of its self-determination. Accordingly, our participation in the 28 March elections is a proof of our independence as well as a sovereign act.

Last Call

The armed forces hereby reiterates their determination to guarantee the Salvadorans' right to decide their own destiny, even at the cost of the greatest sacrifices; and reaffirms their commitment to support a process of democratization, maintaining strict neutrality in regards to the rival parties, and to respect the results, whatever the outcome.

Convinced that the 28 March elections will open a new stage in our quest for peace, democracy and social justice, I fervently call on all Salvadorans, appealing to their brave and patriotic feelings -- which have been so fully evident during this painful and tragic chapter of our history -- to fulfill their right as citizens, knowing that each and every one of us in the armed forces will be fully dedicated to the sacred mission of assuring that the right to vote will be freely exercised. Thank you.

GUATEMALA

OPPOSITION CONCEDES PRESIDENCY TO GUEVARA

PA161955 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1635 GMT 15 Mar 82

[By Ricardo Medina]

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 15 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- The ultraright and center opposition has conceded to the evidence that Gen Anibal Guevara will be the next president of Guatemala, but the guerrillas continue their armed struggle in the country's interior.

Vinicio Cerezo, secretary general of Guatemala's Christian Democrats, said today that "it is an accomplished fact" that General Guevara will rule beginning next 1 July. The ultraright National Liberation Movement, which was denied permission to hold a demonstration today, decided not to appeal to President Gen Romeo Lucas.

Gustavo Anzueto, presidential candidate of the National Authentic Central, said that "it's useless to continue fighting to convince public opinion that Guevara's victory was fraudulent."

GUEVARA MAKES FIRST STATEMENT AFTER ELECTION

PA162000 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] In his first public statement after Congress declared him the winner of the Guatemalan presidential elections, Gen Angel Anibal Guevara Rodriguez said that he can see the need to have a pluralist government in which all the political sectors in the country can participate. After reaching their decision, all the members of Congress went to General Guevara's home to inform him.

General Guevara said on the occasion that this was proof that the Guatemalans wish to solve their problems in a peaceful manner and through the electoral process. They proved it by going to the polls and voting for their candidates, General Guevara indicated. I won the elections thanks to the visits that my running mate Ponce Monroy and I, accompanied by our wives, made to towns, villages and hamlets.

General Guevara said that he gladly assumes the responsibility of guiding the Guatemalans to the place they deserve, disregarding social status, creed, race or sex. He said that all Guatemalans of good will must cooperate with the efforts to make possible the country's development and progress.

We must work together on behalf of the country, Guevara insisted, as he urged the opposition parties to cooperate with his government, which will assume the responsibility of guiding the nation on 1 July this year. He said that his government will be pluralist and therefore, we all should act in unity on behalf of Guatemala.

He said that his prime ministers at this moment is to try to restore peace, tranquillity and trust among all Guatemalans. He also said that his government will give every possible attention to distant sectors that have not benefited from progress and that he will try to create new sources of work.

Regarding private enterprises, General Guevara said it will be given all facilities to develop, in the hope that it will help create new jobs.

Regarding his closest assistants, General Guevara said he will sit down with representatives of political parties to discuss formation of his cabinet and that he hopes to govern with capable and honest men who want to do something for their country.

MINISTER PLANS CAMPAIGN TO DISARM RIGHTWING

PA161905 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1654 GMT 15 Mar 82

[By Ricardo Medina]

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 15 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez told ACAN-EFE that in the next few weeks he plans to wage a campaign to disarm the civilian population. "By guaranteeing to the leftists that the extreme right will not be able to act because it is disarmed, it will be possible to come to an understanding with the guerrillas. If they don't want peace, it will be because they only want to take power by force, and they will then have to be fought to the death and without excuses," said Donaldo Alvarez.

GUERRILLAS ANNOUNCE BATTLE AGAINST NEW REGIME

PA161646 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1053 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Mar (LATIN-REUTER) -- The unified guerrillas of Guatemala last night announced the beginning of their battle against the "regime" which they consider a continuation of the outgoing administration of Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia. A communique of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG) announced the beginning of the "battle to stop and defeat the current intervention of the U.S. administration."

According to URNG sources, the communique was issued simultaneously in Mexico City and Guatemala City. In elections held 9 days ago in Guatemala, government candidate Gen Anibal Guevara became president after a decision by Congress which was necessary because none of the candidates obtained more than 50 percent of the votes.

The URNG said that Guevara was imposed on the people through an electoral farce and that this has "intensified the contradictions within the Guatemalan ruling class." The Guatemalan guerrillas, recently unified in the URNG, are trying to overthrow the military government that has the support of rightwing death squads. The struggle has left a toll of at least 600 dead this year.

HONDURAS

NAVY INTERCEPTS 'SANDINIST GUERRILLAS'; FIVE DIE

PA161535 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Expanding on our reports of last night and this morning, we continue reporting from the country's southern region. A Nicaraguan boat has attecked a Honduran Navy patrol boat in the Pacific. We will now expand on our previous reports. This is a report from our correspondent in Choluteca, (Juan Ramon Aguilera Zeta):

[Begin relay] Good morning. This is Choluteca reporting for the Audio Video news system:

Yesterday afternoon a Sandinist boat fired on a Honduran Coast Guard cutter from the Amapala naval base inside our territorial waters. The incident resulted in the death of a Honduran sailor, who was taken to Tegucigalpa in a helicopter yesterday. We tried to contact Amapala last night but there were no communications. Lights were out throughout the island. People who fled the port in panic said this was done for security reasons. The authorities in Choluteca are silent, to keep the news from spreading. In addition, the Guasaule border point is threatened by the Sandinist army, which is setting up heavy weapons there.

Guasaule was completely in the dark on both the Nicaraguan and Honduran sides, due to security measures by the two armies. The station at Guasaule is heavily guarded and power has been cut off for the night. The Sandinists are constantly taking this type of action and now seem to have reached the height of aggression. [end relay]

This is a last minute report. Attention: Navy cadets [as heard] on the Nicaraguan patrol boat which yesterday attacked a Honduran Navy boat also died.

Here is a further report from our correspondent in Choluteca, (Aguilera Zeta): [Begin relay] Expanding on our station's report of last night, we have just contacted a very reliable source in Amapala, who has given us details on the incident as follows:

Yesterday, while on patrol duty, a small boat named (Pirana) -- one of the very fast boats the U.S. Government has provided the Honduran Government, which is well equipped with 50-cal guns, radar and so forth -- spotted a boat with four men who, posing as fishermen, were marauding in our territorial waters. As the (Pirana) approached, they fired at her, killing one of the sailors of the [word indistinct] named (Rosales).

This took place at 1000. A helicopter had to urgently fly here in the morning to pick up the wounded soldier. We were also told that the four Sandinist guerrillas on the boat died and the boat was seized and brought to Coralito, which is part of the Amapala naval base. [end relay]

Nicaragua Closes Customs

PA170210 Paris AFP in Spanish 2102 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 16 Mar (AFP) -- A boat of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] "last Monday attacked a Honduran Navy patrol boat in the Gulf of Fonseca and in the ensuing gunfire one of the crew members of the Honduran vessel was killed," official sources reported today in this capital.

Meanwhile, residents of the southern zone said that the state of emergency in Nicaragua has caused that country to close the Guasaule customs border point, thereby preventing some 80 vehicles laden with merchandise for Nicaraguan and Costa Rican markets from crossing.

COMMENTATOR CALLS FOR DENIAL OF POST REPORT

PA161726 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Gustavo Acosta Mejia commentary]

[Text] In its editorial yesterday the EL HERALDO newspaper commented on what it termed a conflicting and unfortunate report; the scandalous report published by the Washington POST implicating Honduras' good name in an astonishingly irresponsible manner. The report says that U.S. President Ronald Reagan has authorized the formation of a force of at least 500 commandos from several Latin American countries, mainly Argentian, to carry out sabotage actions in Nicaragua, mainly the destruction of bridges, power stations and other installations, to seriously harm the Nicaraguan economy. The report addes that $19 million has been allocated to finance these operations.

The U.S. and Argentine Embassies in Tegucigalpa have categorically denied this report. However, in a dispatch from Tegucigalpa for the foreign media, one of those brazen organizations that are at the service of interests that are not Honduras', has made a statement similar to the Washington POST report.

This is despite the fact that the Honduran Foreign Ministry has already said in an official communique that the Honduran Government has, as one of the principels of its foreign policy, total respect for the principle of nonintervention, and has categorically denied that paramilitary forces are being organized in Honduras to destabilize the Nicaraguan Government.

Following these reports and denials, the Nicaraguan Government officially reported yesterday that counterrevolutionaries had perpetrated two terrorist attacks, blowing up one bridge and seriously damaging another in the northern part of the country. It won't be long now before international press dispatches link these attacks to the report published by the Washington POST.

We would not care about this if it were to be limited to just a propaganda campaign. But we must warn that this might be usd as a pretext for new incursions by Sandinist groups into Honduran territory, killing or kidnapping Honduran citizens or damaging private property, as has occurred in the past according to reports from Honduran correspondents in the southern part of the country.

We note that when the report which the EL HERALDO editorialist termed conflicting and unfortunate was issued, it was said that when President Reagan was asked about the matter he preferred not to comment. Therefore, we agree with the editorialist of EL HERALDO who said that it is now up to the White House or the State Department to categorically deny the report so as to solve a crisis which might become very serious and which could affect not only Honduras but the United States of America as well.

NUNEZ: U.S. MUST LESSEN THREATS FOR BETTER TIES

PA161639 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1654 GMT 15 Mar 82

[News conference held by Commander Carlos Nunez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, at protocol room of the Agusto Cesar Sandino Airport in Managua on arrival from Grenada -- live]

[Text] [Nunez] [words indistinct] revolutionary leadership was to represent our organization, our government and country in the celebration of the third anniversary of the People's Republic of Grenada and to express the solidarity, support, backing and revolutionary warmth of our people and government to Grenada, its revolution, leader Maurice Bishop and all the forces which struggle there to maintain that revolutionary process at a time when it is being attacked with the slander campaign and economic measures.

We also had the opportunity to hold broad talks with the companero prime minister and Political Bureau members of Grenada. We briefed them on the country's situation and these difficult moments for Central America, when it is threatened with aggressions, thus causing anguish and suspense in Latin America and the world.

We were also able to speak with newsmen from various countries who were attending the third anniversary of the Grenadian revolution. We spoke with them about what we consider would be the biggest historical mistake of the Reagan administration. If it tries to hinder a revolutionary process being carried out in the Central American region by promoting aggressive and adventurous policies, this irrational decision could provoke a regional war. We have stated and continue to state that we support those proposals that seek political solutions of the Salvadoran conflict and that at the same time are devoid of threats or attempts to impose solutions because we think that the Central American region cannot [word indistinct]. Reason and feasible solutions are necessary, setting aside arrogance. It must be understood that what is occurring in Central America is the result of so many years of domination, oppression and repression of the peoples. Although efforts are made to present the struggle of the Salvadorans as a result of the interference of various countries, including Nicaragua, we recall our own experience.

We have told international public opinion in Grenada, Prime Minister Bishop and the personalities we spoke with there that Central America is currently experiencing difficult moments and that we need the support and anti-interventionist attitude that has characterized other peoples. That is what (?I wanted to say).

[Question indistinct] [Answer] All those attempts, agreements and plans directed against Nicaragua deserive our concern, condemnation and rejection and force us to prepare all the people to firmly confront such possibilities.

[Question] The new U.S. ambassador arrives in the country today. Could this lead to an opening, to an improvement of relations between Nicaragua and the United States?

[Answer] I think that what can really lead to greater opening between the United States and Nicaragua, besides the action of its representative, is above all its (?view) on the destiny of Central America, its prospects, its future. To the extent that they decrease their arrogant tone, the threats and pressure and they want to talk about solutions for the region in a clear way without subterfuges and without (?positions) of force, I think this can contribute to (?improve) relations between the United States and Nicaragua. I say the United States because it is evident -- as is seen with the presentation of Tardencilla in the United States -- that is the Reagan administration that is directing all the policy on El Salvador. It directs and maintains a position of pressure and force regarding the Salvadoran conflict. With all the freedom in the world, it is apparently capable of taking a prisoner to the United States and to present him there. (?As all Nicaraguans) Tardencilla has had the courage and pride to defend his people, facing all adversities, becoming an example for our youth and the Nicaraguan revolutionaries.

[Question indistinct] [Answer] I cannot comment on that since I am not yet familiar with the talks between Haig and Castaneda. Therefore, we can talk about that in another opportunity. Thank you very much, companeros.

TALKS WITH U.S. ON CENTRAL AMERICA SEEN POSSIBLE

PA162023 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] The United States is somewhat willing to negotiate its policy on a solution to the crisis of Central America, following the meeting between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda. The United States requires that Nicaragua sign nonaggression agreements with neighboring nations if the Reagan administration is not to finance paramilitary operations against the Sandinist people or anyone else opposed to the administration's interests. Meanwhile, the Mexican foreign secretary gave the secretary of state a week to submit the basic terms of a possible agreement for the nations involved. The basis for the work done by Haig and Castaneda is the peace proposal of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo who has offered himself as mediator in a dialogue between the United States and Cuba and Nicaragua.

GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHES CONTROL OF MEDIA

PA161411 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Communique released by Communications Media Directorate on 15 March 1982 -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Communications Media Directorate, at 2300 hours on 15 March 1982, states that whereas: 1. There is a conspiracy against our people and their revolution, promoted by the current administration of the U.S. Government;

2. This conspiracy has been clearly proved by the plot to destroy the cement factory and blow up the refinery, the terrorist attack on an Aeronica plane in Mexico, the terrorist attack at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport causing the death of Nicaraguan citizens and the destruction of public property, criminal attacks by Somozist guardsmen -- whose latest actions included the destruction of the bridge over Rio Negro in Chinandega Department and partial damage to another in the city of Ocotal -- campaigns of lies and slanders against our country for the purpose of justifying terrorist destabilizing actions, training of mercenaries for the purpose of overthrowing the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government, maneuvers by spy vessels off the Nicaraguan coasts and flights of spy planes over Nicaraguan skies admitted by the U.S. Government itself;

3. All these actions are part of the plans directed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency with the complicity of some Latin American governments in efforts to replace our present revolutionary government for a regime with Somozist characteristics;

4. It is the duty of the Nicaraguan people to join all their efforts in the defense of the sovereignty and integrity of the country;

5. As a result of all the above, the revolutionary government has been forced to establish a state of national emergency, decreed at 2100 hours, on 15 March 1982.

Therefore, it resolves:

A. All radio newscasts, political party opinion programs or those of any other organization, are suspended;

B. All radio stations in the country must join in network with the Voice of Nicaragua on the following schedule: 0600, 1200, 1800 and 2400, for the transmission of the newscast "The Voice of the Defense of the Fatherland;"

C. All radio and written media are hereby ordered to submit their daily programs or editions to the Communications Media Directorate to be reviewed before release.

These provisions go into effect as of the present notification, and will be maintained as long as the present state of national emergency prevails. Managua, 15 March 1982. [Signed] (Melba Cecilia Blandon), director of communications media.

Radio Catolica Closed

PA162303 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] The General Directorate of Communications Media today ordered the indefinite closure of Radio Catolica for having, according to the charges, repeatedly violated regulations on the broadcast of news items detrimental to state security. We shall now bring you, from the General Directorate of Communications Media, the reading of the notification of the indefinite closure of Radio Catolica, the voice of the church. [Begin recording] Issued at 1400 on 15 March 1982.

Considering: 1. On 15 March, the newscast "Now" broadcast by Radio Catolica, revealed information dealing with events which occurred in Ocotal on 14 March.

2. Paragraph 3 of our General Communications Media Provisional Law stipulates that the broadcast of news items that involve the station in matters contrary to the country's internal security or national defense, and the communication or publication of information on matters such as armed clashes between government forces and other sectors to which paragraph K refers, should be previously confirmed and verified with the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction or in the Defense or Interior Ministries.

3. Therefore, Radio Catolica has expressly violated the three annexes considered in our General Communications Media Provisional Law.

4. An information medium is responsible for everything broadcast or published through it.

5. In the past months this directorate has on several occasions sanctioned the newscasts broadcast on Radio Catolica and these new violations of the General Communications Media Provisional Law are merely provocative actions which tend to intensify the critical situation existing in the country.

We therefore resolve: 1. To order the indefinite closure of Radio Catolica starting from the present notification. This radio station will not be allowed to broadcast until a new order has been issued by this directorate. Issued in Managua on 15 March 1982. [end recording]

SPOKESMEN SAY ALL INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS NOT CURBED

PA170330 Paris AFP in Spanish 0208 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Managua, 16 Mar (AFP) -- It was reported in Managua today that not all of the citizens' rights and guarantees have been restricted by the national emergency decree issued 15 March by the Sandinist Government. Government spokesmen stressed that eight articles of a decree on this matter -- issued on 21 August 1979, a month after the Sandinist victory -- were not affected by the state of emergency decreed last night throughout the country by the Government of National Reconstruction.

The decrees guaranteeing life "as an individual's inherent right" (there is no death penalty in Nicaragua); guaranteeing physical, mental and moral integrity; the bans on forced labor or servitude and prison for indebtedness; the existence of a person's legality; and the right to nationality are among the rights not affected by the new decree.

The prohibition that "no one shall suffer coercive measures that might jeopardize his freedom of thought, conscience, or religion; his right to follow or adopt any religion or belief of his choice; nor the freedom to express his belief individually or collectively" is also maintained in effect.

The state of emergency was decreed the night of 15 March after two bridges were blown up in the northwestern part of the country on the Honduran border. The Sandinist government blamed the explosion on "counterrevolutionary" elements stationed in Honduran territory and backed by the U.S. Government.

RADIO SANDINO URGES VIGILANCE AGAINST CIA ATTACKS

PA161925 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Commentary: "Let Us Be Vigilant, Because the CIA Is Attacking"]

[Text] The acts of terrorism and sabotage against our country to destroy the results of the peaceful work and sacrifice of several generations of workers are on the agenda of death and destruction of the Central Intelligence Agency, CIA. Let no one disregard this truth of today; let no one doubt that imperialism and its counterrevolutionary pawns are already implementing, in open aliance, their sinister plans to destroy our econony, paralyze production, sow discontent and to finally launch the former guardsmen, the new and old Somozists and their mercenaries, against the heart of the fatherland.

Their saboteurs, trained to blow up bridges, factories, electric powerplants, people's stores and other vital points of our production and defense, will act with the hatred that blinds their conscience, with the same rage with which the uniformed henchmen and informers of the Somozist dynasty fired on the people.

These are not unjustified statements that we are making as a result of political blindness and prejudice caused by exaggerated imagination. They are the logical result of analysis of events and available reports. The Washington POST, the New York TIMES and other U.S. news media have reported in great detail the decisions adopted by the Reagan administration to sow terror and destruction in the rural areas, mountains and cities of Nicaragua. The threats in that direction are so real that the spokesman of imperialism unhesitatingly give information to the U.S. press.

Instead of denying it, they, without giving their names, [word indistinct] or confess the destabilization plan drafted by the CIA with the approval of Reagan. Although according to an ASSOCIATED PRESS [AP] dispatch, the Washington POST states that the plan has been delayed due to disputes between the United States and its allies, particularly Argentina, the truth is that the differences are just in appearance and secondary. They agree in their plans to destroy the Sandinist people's revolution.

Nevertheless, the Yankee news agency AP adds, citing the Washington POST, some parts of the plan have already begun, such as giving millions of dollars to various private groups in Nicaragua. However, that is not all. Let us continue to quote; a paramilitary force would also be dedicated to sabotaging dams, powerplants and other economic targets and would be based on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border. This is more than enough for any intelligent person. The $19 million mentioned for the CIA is for this. To think that it is for candy and [word indistinct] is to have cobwebs in your brain.

That is why it is important that we guard our work centers, electric powerplants, farms and cooperatives, bridges, people's stores and vital production and defense centers 24 hours a day, because terrorist bombs and dynamite attacks may take us by surprise. Let the eyes of all the people remain open 24 hours a day and let the training of our militiamen be undertaken with the rigor and conscience that the imperialist plans demand. Only in this way are we going to effectively defend our work centers, houses, families and the entire country. To think that the enemy is not coming, when in fact we already have him inside, is to die dreaming, as a well-known song says. Organized vigilance is the order of the day.

MANAGUA TV COMMENTS ON BRIDGE BOMBINGS

PA161940 Managua Sistema Sandinist Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The revolutionary government today revealed to the Nicaraguan people two terrorist actions during which two bridges in the Departments of Chinandega and Nueva Segovia were blown up at midnight Sunday. This means the Reagan plan for Nicaragua has already begun to bear fruits of destruction and death, just as imperialism wants. This revolution, designed to destroy the framework of exploitation and dependence, is offered no help. The neighboring territories are filled with tanks and cannon, and the imperialist cowboys can still roam at will.

Charges are constantly and loudly voiced against this revolution from the White House, the Pentagon and the State Department, and the hand of imperialism extends generously to arm the enemies of the people, but it draws back selfishly and heartlessly when called to alleviate hunger and suffering. The criminal $19 million dance is already underway, but the people of Sandino will answer that budget of death with their millionaire reserves of courage, patriotism and heroism.

HIGHEST OFFICIALS GREET DPRK PREMIER AT AIRPORT

PA150240 Paris AFP in Spanish 0211 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Managua, 14 Mar (AFP) -- Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Council of the Administration of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived this afternoon in Managua for a 3-day visit.

The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in full, the members of the FSLN National Directorate, the State Council, the Supreme Court of Justice and the diplomatic corps accredited in this country, were on hand to welcome him at Sandino International Airport.

According to the Foreign Ministry, the purpose of Yi Chong-ok's visit is "to expand the ties of friendship with Nicaragua and to reiterate his country's solidarity with the revolution." Yi Chong-ok is also a member of the Korean Workers' Party's Central Committee.

During his stay in Managua, the Korean premier will hold talks at the highest government levels and will sign several bilateral cooperation agreements. The DPRK has recently been providing aid to Nicaragua primarily in the form of iron and steel donations.

Official Visit Continues

PA162010 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] The distinguished Korean delegation visiting our country, headed by Yi Chong-ok, prime minister of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, this morning placed a wreath on the tomb of the commander in chief of the revolution, Carlos Fonseca, to express the respect and admiration of the Korean Government and people.

Afterwards, Comrade Yi Chong-ok met with the members of the governing Junta of national reconstruction and delivered to the coordinator of the governing junta, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, a message of solidarity from the president of the DPRK, Kim Il-sung.

COLOMBIAN-COSTA RICAN TREATY SEEN 'HARMFUL'

PA160300 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] For the past few weeks, the Reagan administration has been negotiating with the Colombian Government for the installation of a military base on the San Andres Island, which is claimed by Nicaragua. This military base would serve as beachhead for aggression against the Sandinist people's revolution.

The effort to have Costa Rica's Legislative Assembly ratify a sea treaty with Colombia that would not only be harmful to Nicaragua but also Costa Rica was defeated when a majority of deputies decided to return the treaty to a commission. The treaty had been approved in the first of the three rounds of voting required by the Costa Rican Constitution. If the treaty is ratified, the access of both Costa Rica and Nicaragua to the Caribbean will be blocked, and the U.S. plans for a naval blockade will be enhanced.

In a note which the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry sent to the Costa Rican Government in September 1981, it pointed out that the treaty runs counter to the Caribbean interests of both Central American republics and serves one of Colombia's illegitimate aspirations; that of legalizing its unacceptable presence in the Central American coasts.

Deputy (Hernan Aofeifa), the leader of the National Liberation Party faction in the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly, has said that the new Costa Rican Government must decide on the treaty that establishes sea borders between Colombia and Costa Rica. This deputy is a member of the commission working on the transition from the present administration to the one that will take office on 4 May. He said that it is necessary to get other opinions on this treaty, especially the opinion of Fernando Bolio who will be the next foreign minister of Costa Rica. The deputy said that the treaty has been passed to a commission and that it would be very difficult for it to be returned to a plenary session before 30 April when the present legislature expires.

According to the Costa Rican Constitution, treaties must be approved by three different sessions of the Legislative Assembly. Before being returned to the commission, the treaty with Colombia had been approved during a first session.

The Costa Rican foreign minister-designate, Fernando Bolio, has said he is not familiar with the treaty and that, therefore, he could not speak for or against it. He said he would comment on the treaty after he assumes the duties which the president-elect has assigned to him. Bolio said, however, that the next government does not want to take any position that could harm relations between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. He noted that this is a general observation and does not necessarily refer to the treaty being discussed at the Legislative Assembly. If the assembly ratifies the treaty, Costa Rica will be the first Central American country ever to acknowledge Colombia's claim of sovereignty over territory on the Central American continental shelf and opposite the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast.

On several occasions the Nicaraguan Government has expressed its concern to the Costa Rican Government that the treaty might be confirmed. On at least one occasion, at the end of 1979, Nicaragua received assurances from then Costa Rican Foreign Minister Calderon Fournier that Costa Rica would remain neutral regarding the differences between Nicaragua and Colomiba.

The treaty is an implicit acknowledgement of the Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra treaty which has been denounced by the revolutionary government, and of the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa treaty which was ratified by the U.S. Senate last year as part of the Reagan administration policy aimed at isolating Nicaragua from the rest of Latin America.

Now, in an effort to accelerate the blockade against the Sandinist fatherland, U.S. imperialism is seeking immediate negotiations with the Colombian Government to install military bases on San Andres Island. It is also applying pressure to secure the ratification of the Colombian-Costa Rican sea treaty by the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly. If this treaty is ratified, the entire Central American area will be in danger. Nevertheless, as the Nicaraguan Government stated in a letter sent to Costa Rica on 16 September 1981, Nicaragua trusts that the Costa Rican Government will do everything possible to safeguard peace throughout Central America.

MDN LEADER ON FSLN DEVIATIONS, U.S. OVERFLIGHTS

PA132209 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Report by (Orion Elpidio Pastora)]

[Text] Anibal Arana, national coordinator of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], said yesterday that the note that Maime Lusinchi [Venezuelan presidential candidate] sent to the Nicaraguan people through LA PRENSA and the talks that Carlos Andres Perez [former Venezuelan president] is holding in Argentina are two important events that stress the need for a return to the original government program established in the fundamental statute and the statute of the rights and guarantees of Nicaraguans. In another part of the interview, Anibal Arana said that he completely disagrees with the violation of Nicaraguan airspace by U.S. airplanes photographing Nicaraguan territory. This is a violation of national sovereignty, he said. Here is the interview with Arana. He first spoke about Carlos Andres Perez' trip to Argentina and Lusinchi's note and then the photos of Nicaragua disclosed by the CIA.

[Begin recording] [Arana] These two activities enhance the conception one has about the original goal of the Nicaraguan revolution. They stress this project, which was the one all Nicaraguans wanted and which was supported by all of us who wanted to change Nicaraguan society into a more just, egalitarian and participatory society. That message [words indistinct]. We think it emphasizes a call for recovering the unity that was essential in the insurrection and that should be essential in national reconstruction and reconciliation.

Regarding Carlos Andres Perez' present activity, he is unquestionably motivated by the great support that he gave to the original project of the Nicaraguan revolution, and he is very concerned about the path and course of the deviations from the original project. He is undoubtedly making every effort so Central America will not be the source of world alarm, as a book that was published in Panama suggests. That book states that Central America is becoming a big problem because of the desire for freedom and independence, which would allow Central America to avoid becoming the object of the big powers' nameuvers and avoid exploitation and [words indistinct] built in Central America. Unfortunately, in Nicaragua, the leaders of the Sandinist Front, the National Directorate, due to stubborness or desire for power, have emphasized a project that has somewhat distorted the original project. They have committed a great error because I think that if they were to return to the original project, [words indistinct] all the aggression and interferences against Nicaragua would essentially decrease. What do we mean by a return to the original project? Simply to repeal a number of laws that are harmful to the essential rights of Nicaraguans; to let the fundamental statute and the statute on the rights and guarantees of the Nicaraguans have full force in Nicaragua, without restrictions and limitations; to let us develop our own ideas and solve our own problems with all the initiative and creativity that we have.

This undoubtedly entails the risk of some excesses because there are some people that might go too far. However, through fruitful dialogue, all Nicaraguans can rediscover themselves because the best bastion, the best defense, the best protection is our unity. This unity can defeat any aggression. Only by building that just, egalitarian participatory and humanistic society through the Nicaraguan revolution as established in the original government program -- the fundamental statute and the statute of the rights and guarantees of the Nicaraguans -- can we say that there is true national unity and peace in Nicaragua. In this way, we will be an honorable example in America and [words indistinct].

This undoubtedly means that in Nicaragua we must have a transition period for the construction of socialism but for a socialism within freedom, a democratic socialism, one in which the people can carry out the material transformations and at the same time have essential freedoms. I hope that the Sandinist Front leaders in the government can recover that original prestige that Lusinchi, Carlos Andres Perez, Felipe Gonzalez and other democratic leaders of Nicaragua and Venezuela have urged them to recover. Those leaders have emphasized this situation of Nicaragua and Central America. I hope that we Nicaraguans can live for Nicaragua and with Nicaraguans. I also hope we can be an example for Central America and Latin America.

[Question] Can you briefly comment about the CIA's publication of the photos of Nicaraguan territory as a result of the espionage over our territory?

[Answer] We think this should be categorically rejected. We don't think the North Americans would like it if we Nicaraguans were spying in their house, if we had the technological and economic resources to do so. We don't like this. We reject and condemn it and we hope it will not be repeated. Moreover, those photographs and publications don't really show any great thing. Nicaragua has the right to arm and to defend itself from any foreign aggression. However, the only observation we would like to make as we did in the program of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement is that the government of the Sandinist Front, the FSLN National Directorate, should seriously think about obligatory military service instead of insisting that the people join the Sandinist people's militias in which people have to swear loyalty to a political party which is the (?FSLN). We think the defense of the fatherland is not the defense of the FSLN National Directorate. The defense of the fatherland is the defense of Nicaragua. Loyalty, support and all the necessary courage should be offered to the blue and white flag. Other flags can have prestige and be respected but this does not mean that Nicaraguans have to pay homage to a flag of a specific party, particularly at this time when the interests of the fatherland come first. I think that one way for the Sandinist Front to show good will in order to build unity and to [words indistinct] would be to eliminate that uncomfortable situation so that all Nicaraguans will have access to the defense of Nicaragua without distinction of party or [words indistinct]. [end recording]

RADIO HAVANA REPORTS CASTANEDA, HAIG REMARKS

PA162001 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda has said in New York that logical and objective reasons exist to reach a number of agreements between the parties involved in the Central American and Caribbean conflict. He stressed that he has hopes that a process of negotiations will be started on the problems of the region.

In a press conference shortly after ending a meeting on this subject with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Castaneda stressed that the problem of El Salvador in particular has a local character and must be resolved with the least possible foreign interference. He added that although he did not discuss with Haig the problem of the secret operations disclosed by the Washington POST, these must be stopped if eventual normalization of the situation in the area is desired.

Castaneda also said that this week he will inform the Cuban and Nicaraguan Governments regarding the White House reaction to the Mexican proposals for peace in the region.

On his part, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig agreed in general terms about the possibility of holding negotiations in this regard and reiterated his view that what is occurring in El Salvador has a global character and involves several countries. Castaneda and Haig agreed to meet in principle after 28 March, when the elections promoted by the United States should be held in El Salvador.

400 REPORTEDLY ARRESTED IN MORALITY CAMPAIGN

PA170125 Paris AFP in Spanish 0053 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Havana, 16 Mar (AFP) -- Approximately 400 persons have been arrested in Havana during the past few days as part of a little publicized campaign unleashed to clean up state and private businesses. The only official information on this came out today with the announcement of the arrest of 8 administrators, 6 warehouse foremen and 41 employees following an inspection of 30 state commercial establishments in Havana.

The information released added that in the wake of the inspections they had also arrested 97 "queuers" and "other elements" for a total of 184 arrests. In popular jargon, "queuers" are people who may be hired for the benefit of third parties to wait in lines to buy scarce products, or they may do it on their own intending to resell the merchandise. The queuers in Havana often work as a team with the result that they can wind up totally controlling a line.

Recently the authorities undertook a massive inspection of the "peasant free markets" which received little publicity but which, it was learned, resulted in more than 200 arrests of salesmen without permits and resellers of various products. The peasant free markets were authorized 2 years ago in Cuba to allow housewives to buy the peasants' surplus products without restrictions and directly.

Also, ranking government officials recently participated in a meeting of the trade and national hotel and restaurant workers union held to "fight irregularities in the services sector." The meeting announced an "immediate action plan designed to eradicate certain condemnable and inadmissible trends demonstrated recently by some elements in various establishments and in the peasant free markets."

Regarding this, Domestic Trade Minister Manuel Vila Sosa stated that the peasant free markets would continue to operate "but within the legislation that established them."

NONALIGNED COUNTRIES MEETING OPENS IN HAVANA

FL161913 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Dr Sergio del Valle, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and minister of public health, today attended in Havana the opening session of the second meeting of nonaligned countries health experts. Some 30 countries interested in the development of a health strategy for all by the year 2000 are participating in the meeting.

[Begin recording of unidentified speaker] We welcome the distinguished representatives of the health sector of the Nonaligned Movement and other developing countries. It will be a modest effort for health for all and a new way to offer the most determined cooperation toward the fulfillment of a strategy in the sphere of health, which was adopted during the sixth summit held in this same Palace of Conventions in September 1979. On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cuba and the Public Health Ministry and, above all, the commander in chief, Comrade Fidel Castro, principal promoter of making Cuba a power in world medicine, I extend to you the most cordial welcome and the sincere wish that successes crown the development and conclusion of this meeting of health experts of the Nonaligned Movement. Thank you very much. [applause] [end recording] Dr Hector Acuna, director general of the Pan-American Health Organization, made a speech during the opening session. He noted that the progress made in the action program will be surpassed during this second meeting of health experts.

HAVANA ANNOUNCES VISIT BY DPRK'S YI CHONG-OK

FL151238 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Beginning on 17 March, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Korean Workers Party Politburo and prime minister of the Council of Administration of the DPRK, will pay an official and friendly visit to Cuba.

JORGE RISQUET PRAISES GRENADA; RAPS U.S.

PA160700 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Mar 82

[(Pedro Martinez Pires) interview with Jorge Risquet, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba and head of the Cuban delegation visiting Grenada on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Grenadian revolution, in St George's, Grenada; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] First of all, I would like your first impressions of Grenada.

[Answer] The first impression that one receives from the air is of the physical smallness of the island -- the entire island can be viewed at once -- and its natural beauty. On land, when one comes into contact with the enthusiastic people of Grenada and their talented, brave leaders, what one sees is not smallness, but rather the spiritual grandeur of this nation, the depth of its revolutionary process, the enthusiasm and optimism with which it is building its future.

[Question] Risquet, isn't Grenada facing a threat at this time?

[Answer] Obviously, there are real threats, great obstacles. The Grenadian leaders are not unaware of them and are facing them with integrity and wisdom. The U.S. Government's assertion that this nation of a little more than 300 square km and not many more than 100,000 inhabitants is a threat to the security of the United States and the West is ridiculous and would be laughable if it were not for the fact that it represents a grave danger to Grenadian independence. Only a blind hatred of the peoples who are liberating themselves, I would say only the archreactionary mentality of the current White House occupants can explain the policy of pressure and threats against tiny Grenada and the inhuman decision to deprive it of economic aid.

Three years ago, the corrupt government of the tyrant Gairy, the man of the flying saucers, of relations with the Mafia and of the close friendship with Pinochet, had the sympathy of Washington. Capital and aid flowed into Grenada and were squandered. Since the triumph of the revolution, led by Comrade Maurice Bishop, when a program of popular benefit and economic development was implemented, aid has been denied to Grenada and, blackmail is being used to make Grenada change the course of independence and progress taken by the New Jewel Movement. Grenada is accused of having committed the capital sin of establishing and strengthening its relations with Cuba.

[Question] But Cuba and Grenada are neighbors. They are Caribbean; they are Antillean, Risquet.

[Answer] Yes, but the Yankees lose sleep over the fraternal friendship between the largest island in the Antilles and one of the smallest islands. However, despite these threats and pressure, we found in Grenada an upright people, a firm revolutionary leadership, a process that is advancing in the face of danger, an example for the entire Caribbean. On arriving at its third anniversary, the Grenadian revolution can exhibit with pride tangible social works and it can boast of the full support of the people who, after 4 centuries of colonial oppression and over 5 years of corrupt tyranny, are now and undoubtedly forever, in charge of their own destiny.

Finally, I would like to add that we Cubans are in solidarity with Grenada. We are on Grenada's side. We love and admire its hardworking and peaceful people. We wholeheartedly wish them a fourth year of truly independent life.

OSMANI CIENFUEGOS 13 MARCH ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS

FL151900 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0129 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Speech by Osmani Cienfuegos, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo, at 13 March commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the attack on Havana's Presidential Palace at the main steps to the University of Havana — life]

[Excerpts] Comrades present at this one thousand times glorious university main steps: With the devotion and respect deserved by the gallant and manly deed carried out by the heroes and martyrs of 13 March, we commemorate that revolutionary feat in a year during which outstanding events for the youth and students and, of course, for all our people are being marked.

Throughout these past years, our people have carried out profound social reforms. Following the overthrow of the tyranny, the uninterrupted process of what the world today knows as the Cuban revolution began. For the first time in history, a real recovery of the national destiny -- the aspirations of generations and generations of noble fighters for man's dignity and freedom -- has been carried out on American territory.

It is impossible not to recognize in the youths of the 13 March action their profound internationalist feelings. Could we forget to include in these historic events the mobilizations, denunciations and protests of our Federation of University Students when the U.S.-supported treacherous coup that overthrew the Jacobo Arbenz government took place in Guatemala? Could he forget the incorporation of Jose Antonio, Fructuoso and Juan Pedro and other students into the ranks of the Costa Ricans who repelled the Somoza-supported aggression which invaded that fraternal country in January 19855? That was the way it had to be because being an internationalist is part of being a revolutionary. Simon Bolivar manifested such condition during the beginning of the wars of independence in America, Maximo Gomez in our wars of liberation and Carlos Aponte and Che in the struggles for the second independence of America. Our people manifested it in Angola and Ethiopia, in the solidary aid given to the peoples seeking their own development free from meddling, in international cooperation to help in the necessary fight against diseases, ignorance and backwardness in tens of countries.

And our people manifest it by lending its solidarity to the struggle of the revolutionaries in El Salvador and Guatemala who fight, like the 13 March heroes did, against tyrannical regimes which are supported by U.S. imperialism.

In moments such as this when we recall historic events, it is necessary to refer to such actions because of imperialism's lamentable uproar. In an attempt to make history turn back, it insists more and more on an alleged meddling of Cuba and Nicaragua in Central America and the Caribbean and in the irrevocable solidarity with El Salvador's revolutionaries to justify its sly interventionism.

In this manner, Mr Reagan, a representative of the worst U.S. interests, ridiculously asserts that the dark future in this area is represented by Cuba's Castro. If it were not a declaration of unprecedented cynicism, one would have to assert that declarations such as this one can only come from the opposite vision of reality. But these fallacious affirmations are not the product of myopia or any type of blindness, they are the result of brains damaged by a ferocious anti-communism.

Can anyone deny that, in our America, Cuba has liberated itself from that atrocious destiny, from that dark future? Can it be denied that socialist Cuba today has the highest level of literacy in Latin America? Or, the most genuine economic development on this continent? And, health standards that not only are the best in Latin America, but that can be compared to those attained by the more developed countries?

The imperialists know that it is not socialism that has provoked the millions of illiterates, hungry masses and dispossessed people troubling our America. They also know that it is not socialism what has caused the huge differences of wealth in our continent; that it is not socialism what has perpetuated in power bloody tyrannies such as Stroessner in Paraguay and Duvalier in Haiti.

Rather, it was specifically socialism that has eliminated the immense and unfortunate inheritance of hunger, calamities and ignorance left behind on our island; capitalism which was imposed for the direct benefit of imperialism. Is there socialism by chance, today anywhere on the continent where a desperate and tragic situation is being experienced similar to the one our own fatherland endured 20 years ago? What an enormous and ridiculous cynicism [one has to say] when one talks about dark futures while pharisaically crying for the Miskito Indians -- finally liberated from oppression in Nicaragua by the Sandinist revolution. These Indians were massacred over centuries by the sword, hunger and ignorance.

How can the representatives of an empire built on the corpses of those inhabitants themselves -- whose decimated descendants are still being maintained in miserable reservations on the threshold of the 21st century -- assume the defense of the primitive inhabitants of America? They talk about democracy in America and promote racial discrimination in the schools of their own country, while they support fascist regimes such as the one in South Africa. They talk about interventions in Central America, and America will never forget the one which took place in Santo Domingo in 1965, or the death of the students on Ancon hill in Panama.

They exhibit the scum of society who, for our good luck, went to their coasts. They do not mention the millions of emigrants and exiles of Latin America who were haunted by ferocious dictatorships and disastrous economic situations. They talk about electoral solutions in El Salvador, and when Allende became President of Chile in that way, the United States fabricated the Pinochets who murdered him as well as thousands of others, the purest children of that country.

We are accused of exporting revolution, but in reality the great agitators of the revolution are the imperialists themselves who create revolutionaries when they invest 1 dollar in our territory to take it out many times multiplied; when they impose tyrannical and bloody regimes to repress the peoples. That is the way they show to the Christians, democrats and to authentically patriotic forces which, without being Marxists or communists, are being massacred for the crime of wanting to gain freedom and justice for their peoples.

To a large degree the revolutionaries are the direct consequence of the voracious rapacity of imperialism. That is why at this time of emotional remembering we must say that those who fell yesterday liberated Cuba from those social and physical diseases. Their blood was not spilled to maintain Cuba in ignominy. We have a destiny outlined by that legacy, accumulated over a period of more than 100 years of a persevering, tenacious and bloody struggle.

Our present struggle is for life, ours and that of millions of human beings in all the so-called Third World. We have soldiers and arms because they have been imposed upon us. But our efforts are aimed at forming, above all, men who will eliminate suffering. In statements made by our commander in chief at the establishment of the Carlos J. Finlay Medical Detachment, which materializes that objective, Fidel said: It is not a matter of human vanity, or national vanity, because that would not be worth making any effort. It is a matter of the contents of the objective which would make it possible for our people to have one of the best health services in the world. In the second place, it would make it possible to give effective cooperation to other peoples, or, if you so desire, put it in another order; to give an effective cooperation in the field of health to the world and, at the same time, to have one of the best health services in the world for our people.

That is why the students have a great task ahead, to struggle for the achievement of the highest goals in their formation; and those who study medicine and those who, through this contingent, join the ranks of future physicians must be conscious that tomorrow they will have to contribute to the objective that Fidel referred to in his speech at the closing of the Fifth Congress of the National Health Workers Union: to become a medical superpower. Objectives as beautiful as this one fill our ambitions.

We are not a military superpower. We are not an economic superpower, but we are a moral superpower, whose sense of the struggle is established in the battle against backwardness, ignorance and disease. That is why we are flagbearers, an example of what a nation can accomplish when it decides to honor its martyrs with deeds, to return to man his new identity to advance toward new goals in the attainment of a greater dignity for the human being.

In that context the role of the students is fundamental. Our centers of study have multiplied. The quality of the professor has been raised, but these efforts require the response of the students of becoming more capable professionals, men of profound knowledge and proletarian awareness, formed not through a bureaucratic accumulation of points but by a solidly assimilated education, closely linked to today's concrete problems, to our society and our country.

The future is a task awaiting our youths. These are ideas expressed in a very few words, but to make them your own implies a life of sacrifice, of total dedication, of a revolutionary. But we are sure, as Fidel asserted to the imperialists, that the new Cuban generation is firmer, purer, more revolutionary, more internationalist and more unyielding than the generation which carried out the revolution. [applause] This task will be fulfilled with the greatest efforts, as it deserves to be, as is demanded from us by the absent presence of the generations which gave everything without attaining the joy of being able to see flying in our masts the flag of freedom and socialism. Eternal glory to the martyrs and heroes of 13 March! Fatherland or death! [prolonged applause]

POLITICIANS BEING WATCHED AFTER ABORTED COUP

PA160615 Paris AFP in Spanish 1947 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Georgetown, 15 Mar (AFP) -- Most political leaders in Suriname were under strict surveillance today following Wednesday's abortive coup d'etat against the ruling military junta, particularly against its strongman, Col Deysi Bouterse. Reliable sources in Paramaribo declined to give names, but it was understood that Jaggernath Lachmon, who headed the parliamentary opposition when Prime Minister Henk Arron was overthrown in 1980, was among the politicians under surveillance. Lachmon is the leader of the right wing of the United Democratic parties, of which the Progressive Reformed party -- Hindu party of Suriname -- is a member.

The pro-Castroite military junta plans to investigate the possible participation of civilians in the abortive revolt by a group of military men, which was bloodily quelled. Junta members took special note of Sunday's protest by the Netherlands Government after the execution of Sgt Maj Wilfred Hawker, one of the coup leaders. The Council of Churches of Suriname also protested Hawker's execution. Official sources in Paramaribo said last night that the execution of Hawker and two other military men implicated in the coup were carried out without the knowledge of the military leaders headed by Colonel Bouterse.

According to last reports from Paramaribo, some 17 civilians were arrested for alleged complicity with those who participated actively in the coup, the fourth in Suriname in the past 2 years. Two people who participated in a foiled coup in April 1980 were shot, it was recalled in this capital. The civilians arrested include people who do not hold official positions and government officials, mostly from Indian families. Two of them are important businessmen, according to the sources.

Diplomatic observers noted that the abortive coup occurred when the relations between the military junta and the Netherlands Government were at their lowest and coincided with the announcement made in the Netherlands regarding the imminent formation of a civilian government in Suriname.

MILITARY RECEIVES FOUR SURVEILLANCE PLANES

FL162005 Bridgetown CANA in English 1855 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 16 Mar (CANA) -- Suriname's ruling military authority has taken delivery of the first of four planes it plans to acquire for surveillance and other purposes. The short take off and landing [STOL], aircraft -- its type was not given -- will be used in the first instance mainly for patrolling the 200-mile economic zone of this Netherlands republic in South America.

Acting President Fred Ramdat Misir, who spoke at the commissioning ceremony, said that since the army had been responsible for the February 25, 1980 revolution, it was therefore the duty of the military to guard it. Lt Jan Vasilda, head of the Army Air Corps, said that for them it was a historic occasion. What the deposed government could not have achieved in five years -- providing the army with an aircraft -- the present administration had done in two years, he said. Army Commander Deysi Bouterse said that the acquiring of the aircraft was a further step in making the army one that is devoted to the development of the country. He said when the other aircraft were obtained there will be one allocated for use only in protecting the coastal zone of the country.

On the role the army was playing in the society, the acting president said it was moving from defensive and offensive positions to one of developing itself. Prior to the acquisition of the aircraft, the coastal zone was patrolled only by naval vessels. Whenever the service of an aircraft was needed, the army used to call on the Suriname Airline. Lt Vasilda said that when the other aircraft arrive before the end of this year they will be used mainly for keeping closer touch with the interior areas, where the administration hopes to provide considerable development opportunites. Plans are also afoot to establish emergency medical trips to those areas.